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ESTABLISHED 1818.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.M.CALEDONIA	7503	W. B. Andrews ..30th Octr.
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes ....6th Nov.
B.L.EGYPT	6000	R. F. Briscoe ..... 13th "
M* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole ..... 20th "
B.L.PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler .. 27th "
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes.... 4th Dec.
B.L.INDIA	7911	W.D.G.Worcester. 11th "
M* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole..... 18th "
B.L.CALEDONIA	7503	W.B.Andrews .... 25th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M* proceeds to ADEN only, and Passengers transship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 26th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,313	1st Dec., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,702	2nd Nov.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,269	12th Nov.

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 695

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issues new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer.	3,878	21st Nov., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Oct. 21, 1897.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamer will SAIL—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	2nd Nov.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 8th October, 1897.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Cr dit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without change and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 30th Oct., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 28th Oct., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 5th Nov.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 28th Oct.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 31st Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

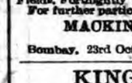
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
YARRA	4,255	Le Colspellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about the
S.S. X			18th Nov., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain R. NUNOME, 3,224 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on 29th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 18th October, 1897.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

THOS. COOK AND SONS,

BANKERS AND PASSENGER AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest *en route*.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met and assisted at Bombay, London, Gravesend, Liverpool, Brindisi, Napels, Genoa, Marseilles, Venice, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, FAMILY PARTIES, &c., booked at reduced rates.

SAILING LISTS and all information on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1; Postage half-anna.

RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS.

GUARANTEED UP TO STANDARD.

		Cash. Rs.	A.	Credit. Rs.	A.
Cash.	BICHLORIDE OF MERCURY.....per lb.	4	0		
	BLACK OZIDE OF MANGANESE..... ,,	0	4	0	5
Per gal. Rs. 3-8.	CARBOLIC ACID, 97 per cent.....per bot.	0	9	0	10
,, Rs. 3 0	CREASOTINE ..... ,,	0	6	0	7
Per cwt. Rs. 25	CHLORIDE OF LIME ..... ,,	0	8	0	9
	CHLORINE POWDER.....per pckt.	1	8	1	11
	DAMAR .....per cwt.	15	0	16	12
Per doz. Rs. 5	EUCALYPTISED NAPHTHALINE .....per tin.	0	8	0	9
Per cwt. Rs. 27-8	HYDROCLORIC ACID.....per jar	7	8	8	8
	IODINE RESUBLIMED .....per 1 doz.	2	0	2	4
	MANGANATE OF SODA.....per lb.	0	12	0	14
Per cwt. Rs. 60	NAPHTHALINE..... ,,	0	12	0	14
,, Rs. 12-8	NAPHTHO-SUBLIMATE POWDER .....14 lbs.	2	4	2	8
,, Rs. 130	PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.....per lb.	1	8	1	11
	PERMANGANATE DISINFECTANT.....per bot.	0	8	0	9
Per case Rs. 28	SULPHURIC ACID.....per jar.	7	8	8	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TYPICAL PICTURES

(IN COLORS)

OF

INDIAN NATIVES.—Rs. 5.

Being Reproductions from twenty-four specially prepared hand-coloured Photographs, 6in. by 4in., with descriptive Letterpress.

This Book forms a most appropriate PRESENT for FRIENDS at HOME, as a CHRISTMAS or NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME

SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME.

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES

LATHAM & Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the following:—

JOHN EDWARD & SON'S SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.
Ditto EXTRA SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.

To be had of all dealers.

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY. Bunder Road, KARACHI.

ED. BLANCHY & CO., BORDEAUX.

CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	COGNAC
ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	"
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	"
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage.

Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF

SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.

RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE.

THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE	IN THE WORLD.	PRICE Rs. 250 CASH.	PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOLTON AND COMPANY

Beg to invite attention to the

NEW STOCK OF STORES AND PROVISIONS.

Imported from the best Houses in perfectly fresh condition.

HUNTLEY and PALMER'S BISCUITS of all Kinds.

WINES AND SPIRITS,
BEERS AND STOUTS,

of the approved Brands only.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

NEW SEASON'S GOODS.

MILLINERY.

CHOICE NOVELTIES IN THE MOST RECENT STYLES AT MODERATE PRICES.

BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description. Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers

" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

FROM

BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen. &c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
ILLUMINATIONS
AND
EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS
In honor of their being appointed
PHOTOGRAPHERS
TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS OF INDIA.
AT THE
ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON
OF
RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS,
Hornby Row, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building,
BOMBAY.
FOR TWO DAYS ONLY,
MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 25th and the 26th OCTOBER, 1897.
From 6-30 to 10 P.M.
ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer "R. RUBATTINO," Captain M. CAPORITE, are informed of her arrival from GENOA on the 25th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for Short Delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE.
THE PROPERTY OF E. LAWRENCE, ESQ.
Accountant-General, going away shortly.

VICTORIA in good order with brake and a pair of Bay Waler COBS with harness, both Horses go in pair and single harness, good movers and quiet.

TO LET.—Upper-storeyed BUNGALOW, on Dadyseth Hill, from 1st November, for a period of twelve months.

For particulars apply to
HORMASJI SORABJI,
French Bridge, Girgaum.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN FROM LONAULI TO BOMBAY.

THE Public are hereby informed that on THURSDAY next, the twenty-eighth instant, a Special Passenger Train will be run for the convenience of passengers returning to Bombay from Lonauli, Khandala and Neral, leaving Lonauli at 7 o'clock and arriving in Bombay at 10-25, Railway Time.

This Train will stop at Khandala, Karjat, Neral, Kalyan, and Byculla.

First, second and third class passengers will be booked at the usual rates by this Train.

The timing of the special Train is as follows :—

		H.	M.
Lonauli	Dep.	7	0
Khandala	Arrl.	7	9
	Dep.	7	11
Karjat	Arrl.	8	16
	Dep.	8	20
Neral	Arrl.	8	33
	Dep.	8	36
Kalyan	Arrl.	9	9
	Dep.	9	14
Byculla	Arrl.	10	14
	Dep.	10	18
Victoria Terminus Bombay	Arrl.	10	25

Reserved accommodation will be given on this Train only and not on the daily 6 a.m. Train from Poona.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the twenty-fifth of October, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATION OF THE UP THANA LOCAL TRAIN FROM THANA TO BOMBAY.

THE PUBLIC are hereby advised that, from FRIDAY next, the twenty-ninth instant, until further notice, the Up 8-8 o'clock Train from THANA to BOMBAY daily, will be ALTERED to run to the following Times, instead of at the Times given in the new Time Table, dated the first of July 1897, namely :—

UP THANA LOCAL TRAIN.—Daily.

STATIONS.		H.	M.
Thana	Dep.	8	3
Bhandup	Arrl.	8	11
	Dep.	8	14
Ghaut Cooper	Arrl.	8	23
	Dep.	8	24
Coorla	Arrl.	8	29
	Dep.	8	30
Sion	Arrl.	8	34
	Dep.	8	40
Matoonga	Arrl.	8	44
	Dep.	8	45
Dadar	Arrl.	8	48
	Dep.	8	49
Parel	Arrl.	8	51
	Dep.	8	52
Currey Road	Arrl.	8	55
	Dep.	8	56
Chinchpokly	Arrl.	8	58
	Dep.	8	59
Byculla	Arrl.	9	1
	Dep.	9	2
Mazagon	Arrl.	9	5
	Dep.	9	6
Musjid	Arrl.	9	9
	Dep.	9	11
Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arrl.	9	15

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the twenty-third of October, 1897.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.
LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE COMMISSIONERS of CALCUTTA are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council given under Section 404 of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888, TO OPEN a DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs. 20,00,000 (twenty-lakhs) on the Security of the Rates, Taxes and Dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.

2. The Debentures will have a Currency of twenty-one years from the 1st February, 1898, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st February and 1st August of each year.

3. The Form of the Debentures will be that given in the Twelfth Schedule of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888.

4. No Debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for complete sums of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above Loan of Rs. 20,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock p. m. of MONDAY, the 8th November, 1897.

6. Each Tender must be made out in the Form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and Superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1897-98."

7. Each Tender must be accompanied by Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debenture-, Currency Notes or Cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a tender is accepted, the deposit, when made in Currency-Notes or Cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed ; but no debenture will issue for the sum so deposited so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid.

9. The deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, and the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas : a tender in which the rate is not so specified will be rejected as null and void.

11. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

12. The balance of the accepted tenders must be paid into the Bank of Bengal in the following instalments :—

One-fourth by the 22nd November, 1897.
Do. by the 15th December, 1897.
Do. by the 15th January, 1898.
Do. by the 31st January, 1898.

Parties, whose tenders are accepted, will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 31st January, 1898.

14. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate a pro rata allotment will be made (if the tenders are accepted), but no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed, tenders will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners, at 2-30 p.m., on MONDAY, the 8th November, 1897, at the Municipal Office.

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Municipal Office, Calcutta, 22nd October, 1897.

FORM of APPLICATION for DEBENTURES.

I hereby Tender for Rs. of the Municipal four (4) per cent. Debenture Loan for 1897-98, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-Notes, or a Cheque for Rs.

Signed
Dated

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and ex SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as :—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 25th 26th, and 27th instant, those days being Public Holidays, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 48th October, 1897.

NOTICE.
THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.)

THE BOMBAY DEPOT will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, for DIWALI [Hindu] Holiday.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Town Hall, on THURSDAY, 28th October, at 5-45 P.M.

R. B. NIXON,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

PORBANDAR STATE, KATHIAWAR.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are invited for the work of constructing a Shutter Weir a Lock, Regulators and protective works in and near the River Bhadar ; Dredging the River bed and Excavating Drainage Channels.

The cost of the works which will probably be executed at present, will probably amount to Three Lakhs of Rupees.

Plans, Specifications and estimate may be inspected at the office of the undersigned, and Form of Tender obtained, on and after MONDAY, the 1st November, during office hours.

Contractors should give undersigned previous notice of their intention to visit the site of the works.

Tenders will be received at noon on MONDAY, the 22nd November next.

It must be clearly understood by Tenderers that the Administrator, Porbandar State, is not bound to accept the owest Tender or any Tender.

J. J. B. BENSON, A.M. I.C.E.,
State Engineer.
Porbandar, 15th October, 1897.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)
CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.
Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.
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BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, B'bay

FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 6 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per cent. for 6 months.

GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum, (to be retained).

LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewellery or any other approved security with prompt attention.

Agency of every description undertaken.

Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

N. B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged.

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WANTED,

A SUPERINTENDENT, for the European Pensioners' and Widows' Home, Bombay. Pay Rs. 30 per mensem and Free Quarters. Must be married and preference will be given to a pensioned warrant or non-commissioned Officer. Apply to

MAJOR C. R. HOSKYN, R. E.,
P. W. D. Secretariat, Bombay.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettal.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD :—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

(By Order of the Board,)
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay, 20th July, 1897

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
[illegible] Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at [illegible] Square South, Calcutta.

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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
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JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
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BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
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AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
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CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
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AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
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BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	38
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Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
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CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.

CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
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Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
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MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
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N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough : it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, an I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis ; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Ca'arrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis ; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS' HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
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H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
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Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the
BEEHIVE BRANDY
Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

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CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

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Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.
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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
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Examination and Certificate	10	0
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Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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BRAIDS, CORDS,
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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
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BOMBAY AGENCY :

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000
HEAD OFFICE :
87, THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON, E.C.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 58m., Sun sets, 5h. 30m., High water, 10-37m., 11-44a. Low water, 4-50m., 4-50a.
Hindu New Year: Banks closed.
Illuminations and Exhibition of Photographs, Raja Deen Dayal and Sons, 6-30 to 10 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-30, this evening.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of St. Mary's College will play at the Esplanade Bandstand, on Thursday evening.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A BICYCLE.—On Saturday evening, a Hindu woman, named Motee, aged about forty years, was passing along the Queen's Road, when a European gentleman, riding a bicycle, accidentally knocked her down, fracturing her right leg. The woman was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she is now being treated. The bicyclist, whose name is not known, rode off immediately after the accident.

PURCHASE OF FIREWORKS.—Rattansey Premji, a Hindu, residing at Kalbadevie Road, went to purchase fireworks at a shop in Shaik Memon Street, on Sunday evening. After paying for his purchase from his purse, complainant replaced the purse in his coat-pocket and left the shop. Shortly afterwards he found his purse, which contained a currency note for Rs. 100 and Rs. 1-8 in cash, missing from his pocket.

ACCIDENT TO A POLICEMAN.—On Sunday afternoon a policeman, named Vishram Narayan, was standing at his post, at Ramwady, Kalbadevi Road, regulating the traffic, when the hind off wheel of a drag, belonging to Messrs. Treacher & Co., which was then being pulled along the road, passed over the sepoy's right foot, causing a compound fracture of the big toe. The sepoy was conveyed to the Gocul-dass Tejpal Hospital, and detained under treatment. No blame could be attached to the driver of the drag, as it was purely an accident.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Since writing to you last, the weather has taken a change here, it being cold for the past few days.—The price of jowari and bajree is decreased by annas eight per maund. Wheat can be had at 9 pallees for a rupee, instead of 8.—A woman murdered her husband, with the assistance of a young man, at Mahoowa. Both were sentenced to death by the Sessions Court. The Huzur Court, on an appeal being made, commuted the sentence passed on the woman to imprisonment for life, confirming the sentence of the young man. The execution took place on Saturday morning.—A window in a confectioner's shop caught fire but was speedily extinguished by the passer's-by.—Fever is prevalent here.

A COSTLY VISIT TO BHUSAWAL.—Mr. Edward Kennedy, residing at Matarpakady Road, and employed as a clerk by Messrs. Latham and Company, reported to the police, on Sunday afternoon, that he left Bombay on the 18th instant for Bhusawal, securing his premises with padlocks, and returned on the morning of the 24th idem, when he discovered that his premises had been broken into, an entrance having been effected by forcing open a door, which divided a vacant premises from his. On an examination of his place, the complainant found a large quantity of wearing apparel, copper cooking utensils, a gold ring, and Rs. 20 in cash, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 239, had been stolen.

BURGLARY AT BHENDY BAZAAR ROAD.—Kickabhoy Abdool, a merchant, residing at Bhendy Bazaar Road, left Bombay, on the 5th instant, for Cambay to attend his son's wedding. About ten days after he had left, he received a letter from a neighbour informing him that his place had been broken into, and that his things were lying strewn about the room. The complainant wrote back to say that he would return as soon as his son's wedding ceremony was over. He returned to Bombay on Sunday morning, and after examining the contents of his place has reported to the police that, owing to the absence of his wife, he was unable to give a correct estimate of the property stolen, but he believed it to be about Rs. 300 in value.

ROBBING A CHILD.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Jolliffe charged Kassee, a Hindoo woman, with theft of a pearl necklace from the person of a child, son of Chunilal Motichand, a broker. About half-past eight o'clock, yesterday morning, complainant went to the Maroti temple and left the child at the gate. Shortly afterwards he heard a hue and cry, and saw the accused running into the temple with the pearl necklace which the child had been wearing. A sepoy came up on the scene, and accused was arrested. In the evidence it was found that the accused woman bit off the thread of the necklace as no cutting instrument was at hand, and the marks were visible on her lips. She was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

PRESENTATION TO A MILL MANAGER.—Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, an interesting ceremony took place at the Alliance Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Tardeo, of which Messrs. Damoderdas Tapidas and Hargowandas Mulji are the agents, of presenting a congratulatory address to Mr. Jijibhai Muncherji Bandorawalla on his recently assuming the charge of manager of the mills. Mr. Jijibhai was formerly the carding and spinning master at the same mills, but owing to his superior qualifications, perseverance, and knowledge of general mill management, has now been promoted to the post of manager. Amongst those present on the occasion were: Messrs. Damodardas Tapidas and Hargowandas Mulji; Ardesir Pestonji Wadia, weaving master; Dadabhai Edalji, weaving master; Merwanji Hormasji Patel, head cashier; Cowasji Bezonji, chief accountant; Kashinath Moroji, hosiery master; Yeswantrao Bapuji, head clerk; Dadaji Withoba, and other heads of departments.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Jail Road, touching the death of Tookaram Pakaji, a labourer, aged thirty years, residing at Nizampoora. For the last four months deceased had been suffering from fever and cough, and being unable to work, was supported by his wife, who works as a labourer. On Monday, the 18th instant, about 6 o'clock in the morning, the wife went to the bazaar, leaving deceased asleep in the room. On her return home, about an hour after, she found Tookaram missing from the house. She searched for him, but failing to find him, she made a report to the police at the Pydhownie police station. On Sunday last, a municipal labourer, engaged in clearing the Babulla Tank, noticed the dead body of a man floating in the north-east corner of the tank. The labourer brought the matter to the notice of the police, who had the body removed, which was then identified to be that of the deceased. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition, and apparently bore no marks of violence. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

DAMAUN NOTES.—Mr. Haji Ahmed Moosaji, a wealthy Mahomedan merchant, residing at Kharewady, in Lower Damaun, died on Friday last, at the age of 70 years. Mr. Haji Ahmed Moosaji and Mr. Haji Yoosuf Moosaji jointly made their fortune in trade with the Portuguese settlements on the African coast, where for a long time they were in business. About 12 years ago, Mr. Haji Ahmed purchased from Mr. Jose Moniz, the village of Bhimpore, about two miles from Lower Damaun, of which he remained the sole proprietor until his death, while the village Kharewady purchased by the two brothers' firm came to the share of, and remains owned by, Mr. Ebrahim Yoosuf, son of Haji Yoosuf Moosaji, a gentleman of enlightened views, on a partition of the firm's assets. Mr. Haji Ahmed, though held in high esteem by his co-religionists and other citizens for the high character he bore in all his dealings, was orthodox, and as such, while the plague was raging in and around Kharewady, he refused to advise his co-religionists who took no medicine and died in numbers. Mr. Haji Ahmed was ailing for some time from an ulcer in the throat, and while he was under the treatment of the local medical practitioner, Mr. Antone Fernandes, he consulted Dr. K. M. Dubash, of Bombay, who happened to be here three weeks ago, at the residence of Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Damaunwalla. Dr. Dubash prescribed medicine for him, but told the people around that Mr. Haji Ahmed was suffering from phthisis and he would not live for more than a month. Three days ago Mr. Haji Ahmed, thinking his end was near, called his numerous villagers and granted to them a liberal remission from the duesjowing by them to him as their proprietor. He leaves behind him two sons, competent to manage the African Coast trade, and the affairs of the Bhimpore village.

BURGLARIES AT BHUNDARI STREET.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Khairoo Govind and Mahadoo Pandoo were prosecuted on two charges of houses breaking and theft of 62 silk sarees in one case, and 102 silk sarees in the other, collectively valued at Rs. 451, the property of Shahabudin Ballabhoy and Habibulla Elahibux, both cloth merchants of Bhundari Street. On the evening of the 16th ultimo, the first complainant locked the door of his shop and went home. On the following morning he went to open the shop as usual, when to his surprise he found the place broken into and sixty-two pieces of silk sarees carried away. He made a report to the police; but no thief or thieves could be traced. On the 7th instant the shop of the second complainant was broken into under similar circumstances, and 102 pieces of silk sarees, a measure yard, a pair of scissors, etc., were made away with. The descriptions of property in both the cases were circulated by the police, who upon enquiry rightly came to the conclusion that the offenders in both the cases must have been one and the same. On the 17th instant a woman, named Luximee, while going along one of the public thoroughfares, was noticed by a police jemadar wearing a saree which answered the descriptions of the stolen pieces. When interrogated by the police, she made statement, and took the police to the house of the first accused at Dongree, where he was arrested. This man gave certain information, which led to the arrest of the second accused in his house at Doorgadevie. The police then recovered the major portion of the stolen property from several persons, to whom it had been sold by the two accused. It was also ascertained that the locks on the doors of the shops had been opened by the accused by means of duplicate keys, a bunch of which was found in the house of each of the accused, when their places were searched by the police. Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and were sentenced to an accumulated term of two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

A BOMBAY PARSEE AT THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

SOME months ago Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, a Graduate of the Grant Medical College, who enjoys a lucrative practice in Bombay, and is a Municipal Councillor, was bitten by a pet dog, which also bit his daughter. Dr. Cowasjee thereupon resolved to submit himself to the treatment for hydrophobia at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, and left Bombay with his daughter a few days after they had been bitten by the dog. They returned to Bombay by the steamship Caledonia last week after undergoing the Pasteurian treatment. Dr. Cowasjee's account of his personal experiences at the Institute, which we subjoin, will doubtless be found interesting:—

Dr. Cowasjee says that there are nineteen establishments in the world similar to the Pasteur Institute, the major portion of which is in France itself. He had seen the Pasteur Institutes in Paris as well as in Marseilles. He went from Bombay to Brindisi, and thence direct to Paris. The agent of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son in Paris had made arrangements for their accommodation in that city at an hotel conducted by Madam Vavari, who speaks English, had served as a nurse under Mons. Pasteur for many years, and having married a Frenchman, had been conducting the hotel during the last thirty years. At her suggestion, Dr. Cowasjee prepared in French a narrative of the circumstances under which he and his daughter had been bitten by the dog. The next day, at 11 o'clock, they went to the Pasteur Institute, of which Dr. Simeo was in charge at the time. He inoculated them with serum on both sides of their abdomens. The pain produced by the incission was like that of a needle, and it ceased immediately after. They had no fever after the inoculation. They ate and drank and walked and drove about without any inconvenience. They had a double inoculation on both sides of the abdomen for five days. For ten days more they were inoculated on one side only; and in the course of fifteen days they had twenty inoculations in all. On the twenty-eighth day, the doctor gave them a certificate to the effect that they had been inoculated at the Institute. The certificate, however, was silent as to what benefit they had derived therefrom.

Speaking about the production of the serum used in the inoculations at the Institute, Dr. Cowasjee said it was derived from the spinal cord of a rabid dog after several processes. The serum was then introduced into a live hare, which died in one day. The spinal cord of the dead hare was then subjected to several processes; and the serum derived from it was introduced into the body of another live hare, which died after four or five days. The serum derived from its spinal cord was then introduced into the body of a third live hare. The process was repeated upon seven hares, all of which died. The eighth hare survives the inoculation with the serum, and the serum taken from its body is used for inoculating human beings as an antidote for hydrophobia. Not only this serum, but other serums are also prepared and used at the Institute as antidotes for cholera, plague, and diphtheria.

Asked about the benefit of the serum for hydrophobia, Dr. Cowasjee said that instances were known, even after treatment at the institute, of hydrophobia recurring in persons who were bitten by a rabid dog on the head, or who were too late in applying for remedy at the Institute. It had been proved, however, that hydrophobia did not recur in the cases of persons who were bitten in the hand or foot and who made timely application at the Institute. The average daily number of patients treated at the Institute in Paris is about 75. About 15 new cases are admitted daily. The Institute is not like an hospital, where in-door patients are kept for treatment. It is like an ordinary out-door dispensary, where the patients come and go home after inoculation with the serum. The day's work is over by noon each day. The grave of Mons. Pasteur has been built near the Institute. It is an architectural beauty in mosaic work and marble. Two marble walls have been erected by the side of it, on which are engraved particulars of the remedies discovered by Mons. Pasteur, with the years in which they were discovered, for preventing diseases in silk worms, for the potato disease, rinderpest, disease among sheep, hydrophobia, etc. The grave-yard is opened to the public only after 2 p.m. each day.

Questioned regarding his personal opinion as to the benefit to be derived from the inoculation at the Institute, Dr. Cowasjee said it was difficult to pronounce a positive opinion on the point. But it appeared that if a person was bitten by a rabid dog on the hand or foot, and if no time was lost in applying for a remedy, there was benefit to be derived from the treatment at the Institute. No fee whatever is charged for treatment there; but those who wished might contribute to the alms-house. Dr. Cowasjee went to the alms-house with the object of contributing something to it; but the doctor in charge had left. When he said he wished to contribute, he was handed an empty envelope, in which he was told to put any sum he liked. Having done so he handed back the envelope to the doctor in charge. The latter, without looking at it, closed it, and handed it to his assistant for being made over to the man in charge of the poor funds on the following day.

A SILLY HOAX.

WE have received the following Press *communique* from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, regarding an alleged Mahomedan meeting at Pertabgunge:—

In its issue of the 24th September, the *Englishman* published a contribution from a correspondent of Nort Bhagulpore, in which a circumstantial account was given of a great Mahomedan meeting said to have been held by two Mullahs from Afghanistan in the Pertabgunge Bazaar on the 10th August, that is, so far back as nearly six weeks before the correspondent wrote. It was stated that even Hindoos were invited to hear the Jehad, or holy war, preached, that the oratory was embellished with lamentable stories of atrocities committed by the British, that the Mullahs appealed for subscriptions for the purchase of arms and ammunition for the purpose of driving out the British forces, and that Rs. 250 which was a good sum for so small a bazaar, were collected and further sayings of a highly objectionable character against the British Government and Christians were attributed to the Mullahs. As the whole paragraph was calculated to cause much alarm to the public, inquiries were made without loss of time from the local officers. It was ascertained that this meeting had not been heard of, although the District Superintendent of Police had been at Pertabgunge in August, and again at the beginning of September. Rai Saheb Ganpat Singh, zemindar of pergunnah Harawat, of which Pertabgunge is the principal mart, has already written and publicly contradicted the report of the meeting. Nevertheless, it has been considered desirable that a searching inquiry should be made on the spot, and the result has now been reported. All the respectable Hindoo and Mahomedan residents of the place have been questioned, and have denied that any meeting of the kind took place. No Mullahs from Afghanistan have visited Pertabgunge, and no subscriptions were collected. The village is mainly inhabited by Hindoos. The usual celebration of the birthday of the Prophet by the Mahomedans took place in August, and on the 9th, 10th, and 11th the Maulud Sharif, or account of the Prophet's birth, was read by local Mahomedans at meetings at the houses of two shopkeepers and the mosque but there was no preaching and no seditious address of any kind.—*Statesman.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

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THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AMENDMENT OF INDIAN PENAL AND C. P. CODES.

AT the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, on October 15, the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code in relation to extra-territorial offences. He said:—"The objects of this Bill are stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and I think that I need say a very few words about it. The purport of the Bill is to define on the face of the Code itself the extent of its extra-territorial operation; that is to say, the extent to which the Code applies to offences committed outside British India. As the Council are aware, the powers of the Indian Legislature are wholly derived from Acts of Parliament. At the time the Indian Penal Code was passed, that is to say, in 1860, Parliament had only conferred on the Indian Legislature the power of dealing with extra-territorial offences in one particular case, namely, where the offence was committed by a servant of Government; consequently the only provision in the Indian Penal Code, which deals with extra-territorial offences, is a provision contained in section 4, which punishes offences committed outside British India by servants of Government. But since 1860 Parliament has conferred various extra-territorial powers on the Indian Legislature. Those powers have to a large, but not to the full, extent been exercised by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1879. We think it is right and convenient, in the case of a Code like the Indian Penal Code, that the extent of its extra-territorial operation should appear on the face of the Code itself. This Bill is accordingly proposed to be introduced for the purpose. Section 4 of the Indian Penal Code will be repealed, and a new section will be substituted which will exercise the powers conferred by the English Statutes on the Indian Legislature, and will provide that the provisions of the Code shall extend first to any native Indian subject of her Majesty in any place without and beyond British India; secondly, to any other British subject within the territories of any Navive Prince or Chief in India; and, thirdly, to any servant of the Queen, whether a British subject or not, within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India; that is to say, we shall exercise to its full extent our Parliamentary authority to deal with offences committed outside India. "That is the main provision of the Bill; but we have also inserted another clause, namely, clause 3, to carry out a suggestion of the Bombay Government. We have made it an offence for a person in British India to abet any act which would be an offence if committed in British India, but, as a fact, is committed outside. In short, to put it in popular language, we have extended the law of abetment to offences committed outside British India. It has been held by the Bombay High Court that if a person in British India abetted or incited a murder in Goa, he would not be guilty of any offence. We have come to the conclusion that he ought to be deemed guilty of an offence, and that India is not to be made an Alsatia for instigators of crime. I think, I need say nothing further in support of this motion."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the local official *Gazettes* in English, and in such other languages as the Local Governments may think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure. He said:—"The object of this measure is to consolidate and amend the various enactments now in force relating to Criminal Procedure. The Code of 1882 has been amended by 16 different enactments, so that it no longer contains anything like a complete statement of the law relating to Criminal Procedure, and a consolidation of these enactments has become imperative. But mere consolidation is not enough. Fifteen years' working of the Code have shown it to be defective in many particulars, which have not been touched by the amending Acts. It would be outside the scheme of the Government of India to make any organic changes in the Code. But the task of revising in detail 500 sections and five lengthy schedules has not been a light one. Happily, I have had the assistance of my honourable friend Sir H. T. Prinsep, and on him has fallen the brunt of the work. His qualifications for this work are well known. By his successive editions of the Codes of 1861, 1872 and 1882, he has made the subject peculiarly his own, and I am fortunate to have had his collaboration. As the Council are aware, there are eleven High Courts in India, or rather Courts which have the powers of High Courts. All these Courts are Courts of co-ordinate jurisdiction. The decision of any one of these Courts is not binding on any other of them, and, as far as I can judge, there is not the same anxiety in India, as there is in England, to follow, if possible, the ruling of a Court of co-ordinate jurisdiction. As a necessary consequence of this state of things, many provisions of the Code have been differently interpreted in the different provinces. Thus one and the same provision of the Code may have an entirely different operation according to the locality in which it is applied. The inconvenience of such a state of things is obvious, and it emphasizes the necessity pointed out by Sir Fitz James Stephen for the periodical revision of our Codes. My honourable friend Sir Henry Prinsep undertook the labour of going through all the reported decisions of the Courts and collating the results. We have endeavoured, by drafting amendments in the Bill, to remove, as far as practicable, these discordant interpretations, and to restore uniformity to the law. But, apart from the decisions of the Courts, we have been favoured with large numbers of suggestions for amendment in the Code, which have been furnished by local authorities, judicial authorities and other experts. These suggestions when collected form a pile of papers considerably higher than this table. My honourable friend kindly took upon himself the task of examining these suggestions, and of winnowing the grain from the chaff. We then in consultation settled the amendments to be adopted and inserted them in the draft. As I have said, organic reform is outside the scope of the Government scheme, and subject to two exceptions, I do not think I need trouble the Council at this stage with any remarks on the amendments we have introduced. They are essentially matters for a Select Committee. When the Bill reaches that stage, I trust they will be carefully and critically examined. The first exception that I refer to owes its initiative to my honourable colleague Sir John Woodburn. In parts of India there appears to be an increasing unwillingness to come forward as sureties for good behaviour. The consequence is that there is an increasing number of persons, who, being ordered to find security for good behaviour or to keep the peace, have to go to prison in default of finding sureties. To mitigate this hardship, provision has been made in the draft Code that, when a man, who is ordered to find security, cannot do so, the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, instead of sending him to prison, make an order placing him under police superveillance. Police superveillance is not introduced as a substitute for security, but merely as an optional alternative to actual imprisonment. The second amendment, which involves a matter of principle, is the introduction of the English rules as to first offenders. Provision has been made that in case of a first conviction for theft, criminal misappropriation or any other offence punishable with not more than two years' imprisonment, the Court may, if there be extenuating circumstances, release the offender upon certain conditions instead of sentencing him. The conditions are that he should execute a bond, with or without sureties, to come up for judgment when called upon, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour. This system has worked well in England. It has also worked well in France and in other continental countries where it has been adopted. I see no reason why it should not also prove successful in India, and I sincerely trust that it will do so. In the class of cases to which these provisions apply, I think that too much stress cannot be laid upon the distinction between first offenders and habitual criminals. In the case of a first offender who perhaps has committed some offence under sudden or grave temptation, the anxiety of the trial and the disgrace of conviction are often sufficient punishment. In the case of an habitual offender, it is obvious that previous punishment has not acted as a deterrent, and it is very rarely that any punishment that can be awarded will have the effect of reforming his ways. The object of the law is confined to inflicting such punishments as may act as a deterrent to others, and keep the habitual offender out of mischief for a considerable time. It is sometimes urged against the English system of dealing with first offenders that a nominal punishment would be a more appropriate remedy. But I would point out that the provisions we propose to adopt are much more effective than any slight or nominal punishment. The offender still has the judgment hanging over him in case of misbehaviour. If he misbehaves he will be called up for judgment, and then a substantial sentence can be awarded on the original conviction. If there are any other amendments to which attention ought to be called at this stage, I have no doubt my honourable friend will deal with them. I will only add this much. Looking at the Code of 1882, as an English lawyer, I cannot say I am much enamoured of it. Many of its provisions appear to me to be cumbersome, complicated and over-minute. But then I am aware that India is not England. There may be good reasons for regulating minutiæ of procedure here which in England are dealt with as matters of discretion or Court practice. The Code of 1882 has been in force for 15 years, and Courts, practitioners and the public have become familiar with it. Any attempt to alter it organically would for some time create great confusion, and would probably do much more harm than good. This consideration we have steadily kept in view. We have even, at some sacrifice of form, preserved almost entirely the original numbering of the sections. When a section has been repealed we have split up some neighbouring section so as to fill up the gap. When new matter has had to be inserted, we have, as far as possible, inserted it as sub-sections to the original sections or reserved it to the end. As the result, I think, the numbering of only five or six sections has been altered. This no doubt involves some awkwardness of form, but does not, I think, outweigh the practical convenience of retaining the original numbering of the section."

The Hon'ble Sir Henry Prinsep said:—"My Hon'ble friend, the Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council, who has moved for leave to introduce this Bill, has invited me to follow him in explanation of its details which are in amendment, and, we hope, in improvement, of the present law. "I do not propose to refer to each of these in turn. To do so would unnecessarily waste the time of this Council. I shall address myself only to those amendments which affect the law on any important point, for the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to this Bill refers to all of them, and many are of so simple a character as to call for no other special notice. My object is to draw the attention of this Council, and of those who are likely to offer any further suggestions for our consideration before any alteration of the law takes place, to matters of practice which most materially concern the procedure of the Criminal Courts, and by this means also probably to lighten the labours of the Select Committee to which in due course this Bill will be submitted for examination and report. "There has been no attempt to introduce any new law, except on the points already mentioned. The objects of the Bill under consideration are in the first place to consolidate the present law now contained in the Code of 1882, and sixteen amending Acts since passed; in the next place to express the law clearly on points on which the Superior courts have given contradictory interpretations, or have interpreted it in a sense which seems to be opposed to the intention of the Legislature; and lastly to expand it so as to meet difficulties which have arisen in practice. There have been also a few amendments in the drafting. The arrangement in the Code of 1882 has been scrupulously maintained, and it will also be found, as stated by my Hon'ble friend, that the amendments have been introduced so as practically not to alter even the numbering of the sections. The definitions of various expressions have also been arranged alphabetically. The convenience of all this will be readily acknowledged by all whose duties, official or professional, bring them in connection with matters relating to this branch of the law. "It has been under consideration whether this Code, with certain necessary special provisions, should not be extended to the Police of the Presidency Towns of Calcutta and Bombay. It already applies to the Police of the Town of Madras. The Local Governments of Bengal and Bombay have, however, expressed a wish to deal with this subject by special legislation; but, while deferring to their wishes, it is proposed to give the Local Governments, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, power to extend such portions of the Code to Presidency Towns as may be found to be necessary. As an instance of this, I would venture to draw attention to section 164 of the Code which enables a Magistrate to record a confession or statement made to him before the commencement of an inquiry or trial. It has been held that the power conferred by this section cannot be exercised in these Presidency Towns. The amendment of section I will enable the Government, if it so desires to extend this and other sections to proceedings in those Towns. "Chapter XXXIII, relating to criminal proceedings against Europeans and Americans, remains untouched. Some parts of it may be open to improvement; but it has been considered preferable to await the result of further experience of its working, for, although as amended in 1884, it has been in operation for several years, the cases under it have been few, and no serious inconvenience has been felt to call for its further amendment. "Amongst the definitions, a definition of 'trial' has been introduced, thus re-enacting the definition which appeared in former Codes, and was repealed by the Code of 1882. The definition marks the distinction between an inquiry and a trial before a Magistrate; it has been found in practice that confusion has arisen from the present Code which has omitted it. "Section 10 will enable a Local Government to appoint temporarily an additional District Magistrate whenever some special work of an urgent character, as, for instance, plague, famine or settlement-work, may prevent the District Magistrate from performing the duties of his office. The duration of such a special appointment has been limited. "The object of the amendment of section 21 is to give the Chief Presidency Magistrate generally the same control over other Presidency Magistrates as is now exercised by a District Magistrate over other Magistrates in the District. "The amendments in sections 31—34 will enable an Additional Sessions Judge to deal with a case tried by an Assistant Sessions Judge or a Magistrate exercising special powers under section 30 in certain Provinces which require confirmation of the sentence passed, if it should be beyond the ordinary powers of such officer. An Additional Sessions Judge exercises the same powers as a Sessions Judge in his ordinary jurisdiction, and there is no reason why he should not also have jurisdiction to deal with such cases, which, under the present law, can be tried only by a Sessions Judge. "Section 35 of the Code enables a Magistrate to pass separate sentences in excess of his ordinary powers on a person convicted at the same trial of two or more distinct offences. The explanation and illustrations which have been introduced are intended to show the difference for purposes of this section between distinct and separable offences as provided by section 71, Indian Penal Code. The reported cases show some confusion in applying the correct rule. "Section 41 (2) will enable a District Magistrate to withdraw any power conferred by him on a subordinate Magistrate in the same way as the present law enables a Local Government to act in respect of powers conferred by it. "The addition of sub-section (2) to section 44 has been introduced, so as to apply the law in respect to the giving of information regarding the commission of, or intention to, commit certain specified offences in British India, to offences in Native States. It has been found that preparations to commit such offences in Native States have been made in British India, while the law imposes no obligation to give timely information which, in many instances, might have prevented the commission of those offences. The obligation is also extended to the giving of information of such offences when committed so as to give greater facilities to the detection and arrest of the offenders. "The object of the amendment of section 54 is to enable a village Policeman or Chowkidar to arrest without warrant as an ordinary Police officer, because it has been held that such powers can be exercised only by an officer of the regular Police force. There is no sufficient reason why such a distinction should exist, while it is obvious that the immediate arrest of persons falling within the section is most necessary to promote the ends of justice. "Section 57, as amended, is intended to provide for the case of a resident in a Native State, who may have committed a non-cognizable offence in British India and in the presence of a Police officer, but who, under the present law, after his name and residence have been ascertained, must be released from custody on giving a bond for his appearance. If he thereupon returns to his residence in a Native State, no further proceedings can be taken against him, either to enforce the terms of the bond, or to obtain his attendance before a Magistrate. It is proposed therefore, in such cases, to require a bond with surety or sureties resident in British India. "The object of section 61 is to prevent unnecessary detention by the Police of a person arrested, and the term of such detention, unless extended by a special order of a Magistrate, is limited. The section will apply to an arrest by a village Police man or Chowkidar under section 61 as amended by this Bill, or to the case of one arrested by a private person under section 59, and any unavoidable delay in taking him to be placed in the custody of a Police officer, who is competent to hold an investigation, may result in the expiry of the limit of detention in police custody before he can be so made over, or before an investigation could have commenced. It is therefore proposed to limit the operation of section 61 to detentions by Police officers of the regular force. "Section 106 (3) is intented to settle the law in consequence of contradictory judgments of the High Courts of Calcutta and Allahabad. There is no sufficient reason for limiting to a Court of first instance the power to add to a sentence an order for security to keep the peace, where the recorded evidence satisfies a Court of Appeal or Revision that such an order is proper. Section 423 (d) will give an Appellate Court power to make such an order, and this power will also be conferred on a Court of Revision by section 439. "Section 110 has been re-cast, and it has been extended so as to enable security for good behaviour to be taken from the protectors and harbourers of thieves and disposers of stolen property; (f) is a re-enactment of a part of the Code of 1872, the repeal of which by the Code of 1882 has been found to be inconvenient in practice. "Section 144 has been extended to Presidency Towns, as there is apparently no reason why a Presidency Magistrate should not have the same summary powers as other Magistrates to pass an order, with temporary effect only, when the interests of the public require him to take immediate action to prevent serious consequences to human life, health or public tranquillity. "The amendments of sections 145—147 are generally the restoration of the law which was for very many years in force before the Code of 1882. The modifications then made have resulted in some confusion in regard to the matters which can be dealt with by a Magistrate the terms 'dispute relating to any tangible immoveable property or the boundaries thereof,' and it has also been found that that these terms, which are less wide than those in the previous law, have unduly restricted the action of a Magistrate in many kindred matters likely to cause a breach of the peace. The time of the possession which the Magistrate has to find has also been expressly declared to be that of the date of the order passed by him taking cognizance of the matter in dispute. "The amendments of sections 156—159 will enable certain specially empowered Magistrates to order an investigation into certain cases in which the police may have abstained from holding an investigation. "Conflicting judgments of the High Court in regard to the right of an accused to see statements made by persons examined by a police officer in the course to an investigation have made it necessary to settle the law in this respect. It is proposed by an amendment of section 101 to make such statements privileged in the same manner as police diaries are protected by section 172. This view of the law and the reasons for it have been exhaustively discussed and explained in a recent case by Edge, C. J., and it is proposed to accept his judgment. "Under section 191 the accused is entitled to claim the transfer of a case to another Magistrate, or its commitment to the Court of Session, if proceedings have been taken by him otherwise than on a complaint, or on a police report of the facts constituting an offence. The amendment requires that such right shall be claimed only before any evidence has been taken, and not at any stage of the trial as, for instance, after the evidence taken has gone against the accused. An application for a transfer of a case at such a stage of the trial could not be regarded as *bona fide*. "The present Code, section 7, declares that a Sessions Division shall be a District or consist of Districts; but it does not contemplate, as sometimes happens, that a District may fall within two Sessions Divisions, and it has been found impossible to make them conterminous in regard to other departments of the administration. It is therefore proposed to remedy this difficulty by enabling a Local Government to appoint the Sessions Judge of the adjoining jurisdiction an Additional Sessions Judge, so as to make him competent to try cases relating to such localities, which otherwise would have to be tried at a greater distance and with much inconvenience to the parties and witnesses. "Section 194, as amended, embodies Act X of 1875, section 144. The only other unrepealed section of that Act is sufficiently enacted in section 333, so that the entire Act may now be repealed. "The object of section 195 (2), which defines a Court for purposes of that section, is to exclude proceedings under the Registration Act. In respect to the application of the section of the present Code to such proceedings, the judgments of the High Courts have been contradictory. Such matters are sufficiently provided for by the Registration Act. The addition to sub-section 6 will enable the High Court to extend the term of a sanction to prosecute given under this section, which, in many cases, may be desirable in the ends of justice. It has been held by the Calcutta High Court, under the present Code, that the term for which sanction to prosecute is in force cannot be extended. "It has been found that some Magistrates refuse to allow the cross-examination of witnesses for the prosecution before commitment. It is now proposed to give an accused option to cross-examine so as to enable him if he is so advised, to show that the evidence for the prosecution does not warrant his commitment to the Sessions Court. "Section 213, as amended, will enable a Magistrate after commitment made, and after further proceedings taken under that section, to cancel a commitment, if, on the evidence so taken he finds that the charge is unsustainable. "Section 225 (2) requires that any objection to the form of a charge shall be made at the earliest opportunity; and that if not so made, it shall not be sustainable, so as to prevent miscarriage of justice on such technical matters. Several reported cases show the necessity for such a rule. "The amendments of sections 227—231 will settle the law in regard to the powers of a Court to add to the charges before it. Some reported cases show that the law has been differently interpreted in this respect, and it is proposed now to make it clear. "The illustration to section 236 will serve to show that statements made by a witness, which are both contradictory and irreconcilable, constitute the offence of intentionally giving false evidence, and may form the subject of a charge in the alternative, the judgments of the High Court having differed in this respect. "Several attempts have already been made to prevent abuse from the exercise of the right of re-calling the witnesses for the prosecution for purposes of cross-examination, but the intention of the Legislature is still evaded. It has been found that, even after a full cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, the right is successfully claimed for the purpose of going over the same ground as that followed in the previous cross-examination; and that witnesses are re-summoned for that purpose. A second cross-examination, under such circumstances, is unnecessary for the purposes of a fair trial. It causes only a mischievous waste of time, and is certainly harassing to persons obliged to appear as witnesses a second time before a Magistrate. The amendment of this section is intended to prevent such a practice, and the amendment of section 257 has the same object in view. "The present law does not declare at what place a Court of Session shall sit. Section 269 (2), while declaring that such Courts shall sit as at present, will enable a Local Government, by general or special order, to fix another place, either for the ordinary sitting of such a Court, or for any particular trial. "Section 388 enables a Court to suspend execution of a sentence of imprisonment passed in default of a fine while a warrant for distress of levy of the fine is being executed, and it provides that a bond, with or without sureties, may be taken. But it does not provide for a case in which a sentence of imprisonment can only be passed if the fine cannot be realised. It is proposed to include such a case within this section. "The modification of section 391 has been suggested to prevent a short sentence of imprisonment being passed with an additional sentence of whipping. Such a sentence is inappropriate for one who has been previously convicted; and the practice has, moreover, sometimes caused a serious embarrassment when a short sentence of imprisonment may have been served before the term of appeal has expired, or an appeal has been heard, for the sentence of whipping which has been suspended to allow an appeal cannot be executed, and the person so sentenced is entitled to release, and cannot be re-arrested, should his appeal be dismissed, so that the whipping may be inflicted. The sentence of whipping, therefore, becomes inoperative. The proposed amendment will, it is expected, prevent the occurrence of such cases, and will also require a Court to pass an appropriate sentence of imprisonment if an additional sentence of wipping is considered to be necessary. "Concurrent jurisdiction is conferred by section 435 on Sessions Judges and certain Magistrates in regard to revision. Sub-section 4 will prevent an application for the exercise of such powers to be made to a second of such officers if it has been unsuccessful in the first instance. It should be made only direct to the High Court. "Section [illegible] (5) will prevent a person who has the right of appeal from applying to a Court of Revision without having recourse to the Appellate Court; and if he does not appeal, he will not be able to apply to for order in revision. "Section 465 (3) will enable a Court to record the evidence of witnesses relating to the trial of a person which cannot be held because he is found to be incapable of making his defence by reason of unsoundness of mind in the same way as section 522 provides in the case of an accused person who may have absconded. Unless this can be done, it may happen that, when the trial is held, such evidence may be lost. "After proceedings have been taken by a Court for certain offences such as voluntarily giving false evidence or forgery specified in section 195, and the case has been referred to a Magistrate to proceed as on a complaint made by such Court, it has been considered undesirable that a Court of Revision should interfere with the powers of a Magistrate to act, any more than it can do so in proceedings on a complaint in other cases. Hence the proposed amendment to section 476 to prevent the intervention of a Court of Revision. "The amendment of section 514 will enable proceedings to be taken against the estate of a deceased surety, but only if the bond has been forfeited during his life-time. "Section 517, as amended, will enable a Court to pass orders in respect of any document or other property before it. The present law seems unduly to limit the exercise of such a power, and it seems necessary to give a Court discretion to act generally in such matters. "The interpretation of section 520 by the High Court, has been that while it gives a Superior Court power on appeal or revision to set aside or modify an order by a Subordinate Court in regard to the disposal of a document or other property produced before it in an inquiry or trial, it does not enable such Court to enforce its order by directing restoration of such document or property if the order so set aside or modified has been carried out. The amendment of section 520 proposes to remedy this. "The present practice of requiring an application to the High Court for the transfer of a case to be made only by motion supported by affidavit or affirmation, except when made by the Advocate General, has been found to be inconvenient. Such application are sometimes made direct by the Judicial Officers concerned and with the consent of the parties. Sub-section (3) proposes to give the High Court discretion to act on such references. "The power of requiring a Court to stay proceedings on notice given that it is intended to make an application to the High Court for the transfer of the case or appeal is often abused for the purpose only of delay and otherwise prejudicing the course of justice. It is proposed by section 526 (8) to give the Court discretion in such matters, when it has reason to believe that this is the object. "These are the principal amendments which the Bill before the Council proposes to make. I have abstained from referring to other matters for reasons already stated, but they will all be considered in due course before any alteration in the present Code becomes law, and possibly some of them may form the subject of debate on the report of the Select Committee. In the end we hope that a substantial and lasting improvement in the present law may result. I have no hesitation in expressing my entire concurrence in the remarks which have fallen from the Hon'ble Member who is in charge of the Bill regarding the over-minute character of our Codes of Procedure which has unfortunately too often tended to embarass the prompt action of our Courts. It is, however, too late to regard this as an open question, even if it were possible to remedy this defect with due regard to the condition of this country and the capacity of our Courts. What the object of the Legislature has alway been is to lay down an intelligible procedure so as to ensure a fair trial; and though it has thought proper to be somewhat over-precise in regard to details which, to a professional lawyer, may appear to be unnecessary and cumbersome, it should be borne in mind that those who are called upon to preside in our Magistrates' Courts are often with little experience of such matters. In undertaking this task it is impossible entirely to provide against obscurity in expressing the law or for cases in which, from a variety of circumstances or conditions, different interpretations of the law may be suggested and adopted. It is therefore incumbent on those on whom the responsibilities of legislation have devolved from time to time to solve the difficulties which have occurred in practice by settling the law and expressing it in clearer terms. It is with this object that nearly all the amendments contained in this Bill have been proposed. But with all these minutiæ of detail it should be recollected that the Legislature contemplates and expects that substantial justice shall be done, for it has declared in the Code of Criminal Procedure that no error, omission or irregularity in any technical matter shall be proper ground for setting aside or modifying a finding, sentence or order of a Court of competent jurisdiction, unless it has occasioned a failure of justice."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers moved that the Bill and Statement of Object and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments may think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 5th November next.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

Simla, 15th October, 1897.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON.

THE second report on the prospects of the cotton crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1897, is as under:—In the year 1895 only 541,087 acres were cropped with cotton as compared with 670,446 and 632,809 acres, the averages of the five and ten preceding years. In 1896 the ryots of these Provinces, encouraged by the bumper yield of 1895 and the good prices that this crop realized, placed 715,691 acres under cotton. This year, as explained in my telegraphic forecast of the 10th August, a shortage is expected owing to the late arrival of the monsoon and the desire of the people to replenish rapidly their attenuated food stocks. The latest reports (which are based for the most part on the mere estimates of patwaris and Revenue Inspectors) indicate a contraction of the cotton area by 50,000 acres or 7 per cent. on last year's figure. The area under the crop is then estimated at 665,000 acres, which a comparison with the averages above given shows to be about normal. The season, when once the monsoon arrived, proved most favourable, and the distribution of the rainfall has been singularly well timed. The rainfall of August and September may have been somewhat too heavy and continuous for rich black soils lying in positions liable to water-logging, and such is the case on the Nagpur Experimental Farm, where the plants have shed their bottom leaves and the stems have become bare. Moreover, weeding has in some instances been conducted with difficulty owing to the breaks being of insufficient duration to dry the soil. But the conditions of the season have been most eminently suitable to this crop on the lighter and better drained soils, and a good crop is also expected in the more fertile fields, as the plants have grown exceptionally tall and show latterly a disposition to branch freely. Late sowing does not appear to have prejudiced the crop at all. Provided that there is clear fine weather with little rain until the crop ripens, a really fine outturn may be anticipated. The estimates of Deputy Commissioners and Settlement Officers range between 13 and 24 annas, and for the Provinces as a whole an outturn well above the average may certainly be expected, unless indeed heavy rain at the end of October or beginning of November comes, as in 1893 and 1894, to mar the prospects by causing material injury to the cotton bolls about to open. The export of cotton has been brisk during the past year, though not quite up to the high standard reached in the previous year. From the 1st October 1896 to the 25th September 1897, 77,706 bales of 3 1-2 cwts. were consigned out of the Provinces, as compared with 81,140 bales in the corresponding period of 1895 and 56,551 bales, the highest on record in any previous year. The larger area under the crop in 1896 compensated to a great extent for the relative inferiority of the yield of that year when contrasted with that of 1895.

THE HONGKONG POLICE SCANDAL.

DISMISSAL OF INDIAN CONSTABLES.

AT Hongkong, on Sept. 30, fifteen Indian constables were dismissed from the Police Force by His Excellency the Governor. The numbers of these men were found in the lists seized in the gambling establishment at No. 3 East Street; and the men were afterwards identified by an employe of the gambling house at Cheung Hing Street as having been in receipt of bribes from that establishment. This is an important corroboration of the bribery lists, on the strength of which the authorities have been acting in connection with the recent gambling scandal. We understand that the men were picked out of the ranks drawn up on parade, and that the gambling house employe, who was unaware of the contents of the lists, identified the men without the least hesitation. As an attempt has been made to throw doubt upon the accuracy of the lists seized in the gambling houses, impartial critics will regard this corroborative identification as a strong point in support of the action of the Government; and the subsequent confessions of guilt will further strengthen the hands of the authorities in whatever course they decide to adopt regarding the men under suspicion. In the case of some of the European Inspectors dismissed from the Force, appeals will be made to the Secretary of State for the Colonies against the decisions of His Excellency Sir William Robinson, and that several of the dismissed Chinese constables now resident in Canton, have been interviewed and their affidavits sworn before the British Consul in support of the forthcoming appeals.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October, 23.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl by the departure on leave of the Hon Sir J Woodburn, K C S I, the Govr Genl in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of Act 24 and 25 Vict, Cap 67, section 27, to appoint the Hon Mr C M Rivaz, C S I, to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl of India.

The Hon Mr Rivaz has, on this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

The services of Mr A Kensington, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab with effect from the 12th Nov 1897.

The services of Surgn Lieut C J Milne, M B, C M, I M S (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 18th Sept 1897.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the dates mentioned against their names:—Surg Major J A Cunningham, M D, M CH, I M S, Bengal, 21st Sept 1897, and Surg Capt H Smith, M D, M CH, I M S, Bengal, 18th Sept 1897.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Capt G P Lenox Conyngham, R E, Depy Supt, 1st grade, Survey of India Dept, held charge temporarily of the Office of Supt, Trigonometrical Surveys, during the absence on privilege leave for one month, from 15th Sept of Lieut Col St G C Gore, RE.

Lieut G A Beazeley, RE, is appointed to the Survey of India Dept as an Asst Supt, 2nd grade, with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

The services of Lieut L T Hay, 5th Regt of Bengal Cavalry, employed on famine duty in the N-W Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr A H Gunter, of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his political duties with the Malakhand Field Force.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Punjab Commission are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the dates specified:—Mr W R H Merk, C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, a Depy Commr of the 1st grade, 8th Oct 1897, Lieut B C Waterfield, I S C, an Asst Commr of the 3rd grade, 6th Oct 1897, and Lieut J Frizelle, I S C, an Asst Commr of the 3rd grade, 8th Oct 1897.

Mr J A Crawford, of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 2nd class and Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 2nd Nov 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr A Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept and an officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J A Crawford, or until further orders.

Capt H L Showers, I S C, a Political Asst of the 2nd (offg 1st) class is posted on return from privilege leave as Political Agent and Depy Commr in Quetta and Peshin.

Capt C F Minchin, I S C, a Political Asst of the 3rd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Asst Political Agent in Zhob, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

With reference to the Notifications of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, Nos. 236-I and 237-I, dated the 23rd Jan 1884, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Capt C J Windham, I S C, an Asst to the Govr Genl's Agent in Rajputana, to be Magistrate of Abu, vice Capt R B Berkeley, with effect from the 6th Oct 1897.

The services of Bgde Surgn Lieut Col R Caldecott, Indian Medical Service, Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as Residency Surgn at Indore and Civil Administrative Medical Officer in Central India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Dept are notified:—

With effect from the 15th Sept 1897, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr C W C Carson—Messrs W D Woollam and J S Milne to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 30th Sept 1897—Mr H J Brereton to revert to class III, Mr M N Bhattacharya to revert to class IV, Mr W J F Williamson to officiate in class V instead of in class IV, and Messrs J S Milne and W D Woollam, to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 1st Oct 1897—Mr M N Bhattacharya to officiate in class III, and Mr B Oung to revert to class IV, of the Enrolled List.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No 35, dated 21st Jan 1897, Mr A H Barron, Ex Engr, 1st grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Suptdg Engr, with temporary rank in the 3rd class, with effect from the afternoon of the 26th July 1897, vice Mr R A Cordner, on furlough.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No 431 of this date, Mr H Marsh, Ex Engr, 1st grade, N W Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Suptdg Engr, with effect from the afternoon of the 26th July 1897, during the absence of Mr C G Palmer, on deputation or until further orders.

Public Works Dept Notification No 315, dated the 18th Aug 1897, is accordingly cancelled.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No 105, dated 10th March 1897, Mr W T Jolly, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, Bengal, Provincial Engineer Service, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment.

Mr P C Mole, Depy Examiner of Accounts, and offg Govt Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, is temporarily placed in charge of the Accounts of State Railway Stores.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken, Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE.—At Messrs. CALLIAN MOTEE & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, "Don't lose the good opportunity" our CLEARANCE SALE will be over by FRIDAY next, the 29th instant.

ARTISTIC SILK and LACE LAMP SHADES, New Designs and Art Colours.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

CHOICE DESIGNS in BROOCHES, BRACELETS, DIAMOND and GOLD RINGS, &c., are Specially Ordered for the Season.—B NUSSERWANJI and Co., 125, Hornby Row.

NEW STOCK of Manicure Sets.—Nail Scissors, Tweezers, Nail Nippers, Files, Polishers, &c., on view at THOMSON & TAYLOR'S, 35, Esplanade Road.

A LADY, well-educated and musical, desires to hear of a lady to whom she could act as companion. Salary secondary consideration to comfortable home. Reference kindly permitted to the Editor, "Bombay Gazette," and Mrs. GEARY.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED, for a EUROPEAN MERCANTILE FIRM in Bombay, a European gentleman as an Assistant. Must have had some experience of business. Apply "X. Y. X.," care of this paper.

WANTED, an EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for the Narsingarh State in Central India. Pay Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 by annual increment of Rs. 10. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Narsingarh State, Narsingarh.

WANTED, as MANAGER, an English gentleman of good address acquainted with office work and having at least 5 years' experience in a first-class business in India. Persons thoroughly conversant with the reception and treatment of the Native and European gentry in India need only apply. One with knowledge of Hindustani preferred. Salary up to Rs. 250. Apply by letter only with full particulars, references, etc., etc., RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs 12 per year, ... Postage.

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CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS, HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
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CYCLES! CYCLES! CYCLES!
WE have IMPORTED a Large Stock of high class BICYCLES manufactured by the Palmer Shipbuilding & Iron Co., Ld., Jarrow on Tyne and the Arab Cycle Co. of Birmingham.
The Palmer Cycles are of the highest class, manufactured, capable of carrying heavy weight riders and are fitted with Westwood Rims, Dunlop Welch Tropical Tyres and Brook's Saddles, also latest improved Dustproof pedals. The ARAB CYCLES are good serviceable Machines at a Cheaper rate and are also fitted with Dunlop Tropical Tyres.
NETT CASH PRICES AS UNDER:—

	Rs.
PALMER'S GENT'S Roadsters or Racers	360
" Ladies with Gearcase	380
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" Ladies with gearcase	320

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Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 25.

THE latest telegraphic news received through Reuter was chronicled in our Report under Saturday evening's date, and the Banks and Markets generally having been closed to-day for the *Deewalee* Holidays we have no further news to give in this column this evening. We annex, however, our usual weekly Comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts	361,000	328,000	291,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	107,000	174,000	56,000
" Continent	131,000	114,000	103,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	1,751,000	1,983,000	1,347,000
" exports to U. K. do.	462,000	538,000	290,000
" " to Continent do.	397,000	442,000	282,000
" Stock in the Ports	670,000	1,037,000	874,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 22nd instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	2,210,000	2,895,710	3,158,230
" " Surats	56,000	157,760	135,690

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	288,000	395,780	887,020
" London	4,000	9,800	5,000
American Afloat	290,000	3,24,000	182,000
East Indian	1,000	6,500	6,500
Total	583,000	736,080.	1,080,520
Price of Middling-Americans	3 19-32d.	4 17-32d.	4 19-32d.
" Good Dhollera	3 4-32d.	3 11-16d.	3 15-16d.
Difference	15-32d.	27-32d.	21-32d.

The Receipts of Cotton into Bombay, on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,688 bales.
Wheat	530 cwts.
Linseed	1,829 "
Rapeseed	1,675 "
Gingellyseed	5,994 "
Poppyseed	462 "
Castorseed	816 "
Rice	24,092 "

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, OCT. 25.

French mail steamer Villedelaciotat, and Orient steamer Austral, from Suez, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Bhownagar	3 13-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 15-16
Bar Silver	27

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Akbar, 1,441 tons, Captain G Baldwin, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar, and 28 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr L Simond, Mr and Mrs Sheppard and 74 deck.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's s s Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain F Noira, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant, from Hong Kong, 2nd October, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Parker, Mrs Purksome and two children, Revd Zeferino and 25 deck.

THE s s Kt Bachelor, 4,072 tons, Captain T Williams, which arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Cardiff, 28th September, brought a cargo of 8,543 tons of coal and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Waller, Miss Ferns, Mr Baldwin, Mrs Brown, two Misses Brown, Lieut Roberts, Lieut W Bannerman and two deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

MARINE DEPARTMENT. NOTIFICATIONS

The following information has been received from the Administrator of Navanagar State. The Rozi Light, Gulf of Kutch, has been fixed, and was exhibited on the 1st October 1897.

"INDIA—WEST COAST.

Mormugao Harbour—Lights and Buoys.

Information has been received from the Agent, West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company, Limited, dated 12th instant, that the black can buoy marking the Momugao rock in the red comical buoy marking the rubble mound of break-water have been replaced. The red light at the end of the breakwater has also been lighted.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 25.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Tokio	2481	Jones	Karachi	23-10	F M & Co
D and C	Naseri	912	Miller	N F		B & P S N Co
G	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	N F		H C Joosub
G K	Mohammadi	1252	Erikson	Jedda	30-10	B P S N Co
H & J	Liberal	..	Athayde			Portuguese Gun Boa
K	Stolzenfels	1973	Pankow	Calcutta		Glade & Co
M	Cashmere	1695	Souter	N F		H C Joosub
N	Idzumi Maru	1993	Nuname	Japan	23-10	N Y Kaisha
P	Afghan	1439	Barton	N F		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Bahaduri	829	Adam	Karachi	26-10	S & Co
Indravati	513	Esmail	N F		S & Co
Sabarmati	524	Cassum	N F		S & Co
Brahmani	524	Cassum	N F		S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
3	R Rubattino	3044	Saporiti	Genoa	11-11	N G Italiana
4	Bormida	1499	Coera	Hongkong	7-11	Do.
5	Ganges	2110	Creery	China	28-10	P & O Co
6	Brindisi	2265	Watkins	N F		P & O Co
7	Imperator	2320	Nicolich	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
11	Shiravati	81	Repairing			S & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Dwarka	760	Tice	Karachi	26-11	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	R. Rubattino s	Saporiti	Genoa, Oct 4.
	Akbar s	Baldwin	Mauritius.

The steamer Dwarka, Captain Tice, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi, &c.

The steamer Bormida, entered for loading yesterday for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Statesman s	Jeffrey	Liverpool, Sept 23.
	Maharaja s	Thomson	Rangoon, Oct 15.
	Queen Eleanor s	Ritson	Batoum, Sept 21.
	Scharlachberger s	Meyer	Hamburg, Aug 28.

DEPARTURES.

October 21.—Steamers Arratoon, Apcar and Maharani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 22.

Fisher, Lieut, Bo, 7th B I, from leave, from England.

OCTOBER 23.

Bannerman, Lt, Bo, 1st Lancers, from leave, from England.
Wilson, Capt, Bo, 2nd Durham L I, off leave, from Kashmir.
Roberts, Lt, Punjab, 24th P I, from leave, from England.

OCTOBER 25.

Thornton, 2nd Lt, Punjab, 3rd B Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Gregory, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Durham L I, on duty, from Poona.
Armstrong, Capt, Bengal, 14th B Lancers, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 25.

Howell, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 1st Cameronians, to join, to Bareilly.
Berryman, Surgn Major, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Deolali.
Prendergast, Capt, Bo, 2nd S Lanc, on duty, from Jubbulpore

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D-C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th October, 1897.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound.—To-day at 5-45 a.m., and Thursday at 3-45 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
No. 2 Company, Nesbit Road Head-quarters.—To-day and Thursday at 3-45 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
2. The Corps will parade at the Town Hall Compound on Saturday next, the 30th instant, at 4-45 p.m., for inspection by the Officer Commanding and a march out. Dress.—Drill order with arms. Putties to be worn.
3. Arms and accoutrements will be issued from both Head-quarters on and after to-morrow (Wednesday), between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Concert.—A Ladies' Concert, open to members and their friends, will be held at the Corps' Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next, the 30th instant.

PICTURESQUE INDIA.
A Series of Articles by
The Right Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G.C.S.I., &c.,
Will shortly appear in the Columns of the
BOMBAY GAZETTE.
1. THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—Its Picturesqueness. Its Population.
2. THE INDIAN FRONTIER.—The Tribes. The Disturbing Element.
3. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—I. The Men.
4. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—II. Their Establishments.
5. THE NATIVE RACES.—Customs, &c.
6. JUNGLE HUNTING.
7. THE INDIAN RELIGIONS.
8. THE GOVERNMENT.—From Empress to Tax-gatherer.
9. INDIA'S PROGRESS UNDER BRITISH RULE.
For dates see future advertisements.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BEAUCHAMP—HAMMOND-SPENCER—October 23, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras, assisted by the Rev. F. N. Hill, Henry King Beauchamp, son of the late Willoughby Beauchamp, Esq., of Hampden Bucks, to Mabel, second daughter of H. Hammond-Spencer, Esq., of Teignmouth, South Devon.

DEATH.

McLAGGAN—October 25, at his residence, 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, Alexander McLaggan, Manager, Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes & Co., in his 56th year. Funeral will arrive at Sewree Cemetery at 5 30 p.m. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRYAN—October 18, at Abbottabad, the wife of Captain T. W. G. Bryan, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
CRESSWELL—October 18, at Madras, the wife of C. H. Cresswell, of the S. I. Ry., of a son.
HUDSON—October 19, at Strawberry Bank Hotel, Dalhousie, Punjab, the wife of Surgeon-Major H. C. Hudson, I. M. S., of a daughter.
JOHNSON—October 19, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. St. Clair Johnson, of Kulhutty Estate, Santawarry, of a daughter.
LANG—October 18, at Dharmsala, the wife of Captain A. G. B. Lang, 1st Gurkha Rifles, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HODGEN—October 16, Harriet Hodgen, widow of the late Rev. Hodgen, aged 65 years, 4 months and 7 days.
RICE—October 18, at Bera, District Pubna, Francis Leocadia Rice, widow of Frederick Thomas Rice, of typhoid fever, aged 45 years, 3 months and 22 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

Hard Work.—We cannot undertake to answer the questions. Best consult a respectable solicitor.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1897.

IT is pretty evident that our frontier policy will not be the only matter to be reconsidered when the present campaign is over. With the best will in the world to believe the best of the British regiments that have taken part in the campaigning, there is no use in disguising the existence of a very general impression that some corps have fallen short of the standard which our military history has set before British forces on active service. One regiment with a fine fighting tradition is alleged to have been unable or unwilling after several hours' difficult marching on the Samana range, to make a final effort which would have brought the day's work to a successful close. The men had suffered from the great heat, aggravated by want of water, and they refused to go forward with the rest of the column. The enemy was not yet in sight; and it is admitted that if he were and the bullets were flying about, the regiment would have pulled itself together and gone for him. But in the absence of that stimulus it did not or could not push on. In two instances other regiments—or detachments—refused to bring in their wounded. A Native regiment performed that duty for one of the regiments, which was admittedly "over-driven"—in other words, dead-beat. In the second case of the kind it is alleged that no such excuse could be pleaded. The men of another regiment are charged with having taken possession of the doolies for the wounded and refused to give them up when ordered. These allegations when first made were regarded as incredible at Head-quarters and positively denied. They are now repeated with the assurance that they have been fully authenticated. Assuming that the *Civil and Military Gazette* has good grounds for reiterating statements of such grave import, it is better, however disagreeable, to admit frankly that such incidents are only too likely to have occurred under existing circumstances. The Lahore paper speaks of still another case, in which cowardice in the face of the enemy is alleged, but it is admitted that the details have not been fully authenticated, and there is an inherent improbability that any regiment would disgrace its uniform by want of courage. The want of stamina or endurance stands in quite a different category, and with it will too often be found a certain laxity of discipline, the defect of physique being usually accompanied by a deficiency in the moral fibre that responds to the word of command even *in extremis*.

Have we any right to be surprised that such unwelcome incidents as those alleged to have taken place in certain corps engaged in the fatiguing and uninteresting marching and counter-marching of which the present warfare beyond the frontier for the most part consists? There is but little actual fighting, as is evidenced by the small number of killed and wounded after engagements lasting several hours. The issue is never in doubt. The enemy is certain to be dislodged from his sungars by artillery fire and turning movements; the only point in doubt is whether he will decamp before the final charge is delivered or just in time to escape a hand-to-hand fight, which is always exhilarating. These toilsome operations in difficult mountains and precipitous passes would try the stamina of veteran troops. But instead of hardened veterans short service soldiers of undeveloped physique are alone available. The British force now in India has little else. Immature weakly lads are expected to perform feats of mountaineering under the most trying service conditions. When they occasionally break down we have no right to feel disappointed. We should not so soon forget the lamentable statistics of the health of these youngsters which were laid before Parliament a few months since. It cannot be supposed that the highest authorities, military and medical, were misleading the Government and the country when they showed that a whole brigade were in hospital the year round from the poison of a disease which more than most others saps the constitution and renders those who suffer from it incapable of enduring the hardships and privations of a campaign. It was predicted that when sent into the field a large number of the rank-and-file would infallibly break down and swell the sick list. This has actually happened. We hear of corps which have been so decimated by sickness that they have to be sent back to the base. We should not be disconcerted or dismayed to learn that corps have refused to continue marches which are beyond their strength, and that others have not strength left to bring in their wounded. Given the known conditions there was nothing in all this but what could have been foreseen. Our Punjab contemporary who can claim the credit of disclosing the actual state of things in the force beyond the frontier, very rightly refuses to throw the blame for what has occurred upon the men. The fault is in the system.

The British army of the present day stands alone in having short service without conscription. In the Continental armies short service—two years with the colours in the German, and two years and four months in the French service—suffice to train the raw material for the active army. When the regiment takes the field its strength is augmented in number and physique by the men of the reserve, whose training has been kept up by yearly exercise. They constitute the fighting strength of the corps that meets the enemy. A large proportion of the two-year conscripts soon become invalided; their place is taken by reservists. That is the principle, the very essence, of the modern short service system as understood abroad. When we borrowed the idea of short service over twenty years ago from the Germans we ignored the essential condition —obligatory universal service which ensures the presence in the ranks at short notice of whatever number of trained soldiers of good physique the occasion may require. It has thus come about that Great Britain, as matters are now, must fight her enemies with boy soldiers. Every new demand compels the lowering of the standard and of the age. In England there are reserves; though they are not regularly trained; large numbers of them are not trained at all. In India there are no reserves to fill the ranks of depleted battalions of British troops. It is necessary to indent upon England for every man that is required, no matter how pressing the emergency. And we get out men of the type with which we are now but too familiar. Sir Charles Dilke in the series of instructive articles on the British Army and Navy which he is contributing to the *St. James's Gazette*, points out that the British Army in India—equal to two French or German Army Corps,—is maintained upon a system which has been forced upon India against the opinion of the Viceroy and of the Council of the Secretary of State. It has been pronounced by the highest Indian authorities unduly costly to India, because unsuitable to her needs. The system which has been adopted by England, and foisted upon India, was "introduced in mistaken imitation of the German system after the German successes of 1870." It cannot be contended, says Sir Charles, that this system, introduced into India against the wish of the Indian authorities, has given us an effective army at home. It cannot in the light of recent events be contended that it gives us an efficient army in India. When the present troubles are over—and before they are quite forgotten—the question of adapting the recruiting for the British wing of the Indian Army to the special needs of India will have to be considered.

THE extraordinary statements published by the Turkish *Sabah* concerning the Maharaja of Kapurthala's views on England and India, are explained by the newspapers to hand this mail. To the Maharaja were attributed sentiments of the most disloyal and intemperate nature. His Highness was made to say that the Musalmans of India were prepared to fight for the Sultan—in short to follow the Caliph whenever he might deem it desirable to lead them. His Highness immediately sent an emphatic repudiation to the *Levant Herald*. But the press censor refused to allow it to be published. Thereupon the Indian Prince wrote to the British Embassy, which officially requested the Porte to compel the *Sabah* to publish a denial. The Porte promised compliance, but of course failed to keep its word. The press censor is a Government official, and as he admits no contradiction of a statement in a Government organ, he prohibited the *Herald* from setting the *Sabah's* story right. According to another correspondent, a trap had been laid for the Maharaja, and the Turkish officials were anxious that so good a Musalman should commit himself to utterances such as those which were untruthfully ascribed to him. It is stated that when the Maharaja went to Constantinople from Russia he was made so much of by the Sultan, that it was only with difficulty he could find time to pay any proper attention to the accredited representative of the Queen. The motives of those responsible for this state of things were comprehended, and a climax was reached when, on the very day that Sir Philip Currie gave a dinner party and invited guests to meet the Maharajah, the Ministerial paper, "Sabah," came out with the alleged interview with the Indian guest, in which the latter was made to pronounce some very disloyal opinions with regard to British rule in India. The Maharaja's repudiation that he had not uttered the sentiments there stated was accepted by the British Ambassador, but the only satisfaction he can get is the Porte's assurance that the English papers will put it all right. It is, therefore, perhaps due to the Maharaja of Kapurthala to reproduce the opinion he recently expressed of the Sultan and his position in regard to Islam, and which we quoted twelve or fourteen days ago. "If," says he, "the Sultan is the Caliph, he is the Caliph only in that country which he governs and for those Muhammadans only who owe him allegiance; he is Caliph only in that country in which he can inflict punishments of death or retaliation and maintain the laws of religion; he is not Caliph in that country over which he does not hold the supreme authority and control; in which he can neither give orders for death or retaliation, nor can he maintain the faith, nor can he protect its Muhammadan inhabitants. Not fulfilling the conditions necessary for the Caliph, he cannot be the Caliph over that country (India) or its Muhammadan inhabitants." Such being his views, it is unlikely he would assure the Sultan of a desire to serve him.

MR. O'CONOR has issued his second general memorandum on the prospects of the cotton crop of the season 1897. The rains come too late generally for early sowings. Though the rain of August and September was on the whole very favourable and the crop now promises well everywhere. He does not anticipate, however, that it will be a large crop, for in consequence of the delay in the rains and also in consequence of the exhaustion of stocks of grain, large areas which would ordinarily have been placed under cotton were sown with grain and fodder crops. The contraction in the area of cotton-producing land appears to have been most marked in Bombay, and large also in Berar, North-West Provinces and Oudh, and in Madras, being materially (in Bombay greatly) below the average in all these Provinces. In the Punjab and Sind the average area has been exceeded, and the Central provinces area is not below the average. The actual acreage is estimated at: Bombay acres 3,469,000, Berar 2,028,500, Madras, 609,400, Central Provinces 665,000, North-Western Provinces and Oudh 1,065,000, Punjab 1,150,000, and Sind 117,000. But the reports from Bombay are very defective. The condition of the crop is declared to be on the whole promising everywhere, the rain when it came having been adequate and well distributed. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the crop is reported to be below the average; in Berar an average crop is expected, and elsewhere the crop is generally fair to good. In regard to the probable yield the report does not give very definite information so far as Bombay, Sind, and Madras are concerned. In regard to Berar it estimates for a sixteen-anna crop in Akola and Amraoti, and a thirteen or fourteen-anna crop in other districts. In the Central Provinces a yield "well above the average" is expected under any circumstances and "a really fine outturn" provided no heavy rain falls in the next few weeks. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where the crop area is twenty per cent. under the average, the condition is represented by seventy in Rohilkhand and 75 to 80 elsewhere, 100 representing a full average. In the Punjab prospects generally are said to promise better than last year when the crop was rather poor, especially on unirrigated land.

AN Englishman living in British East Africa has sent to a home paper what, he means to be a severe criticism of the Uganda Railway. "It is scandalous," he says, "to see your money being chucked away as it is." And then he wrote something our contemporary did not, apparently, think it advisable to publish. But, he proceeds, "The train is supposed to run twice a day, but it is a game of 'perhaps.' I was told lately by a resident that if I wanted a holiday for a day and went up the line, he was certain that I would not get back for a week. In the rains large slices were washed away, and often you have to get out and push! Truth is stranger than fiction, and this is truth." His comments would have been more valuable to those interested in the railway had he but given a few sober details of how the money is "being chucked away." But he does not. He complains only of what any other man would have found sufficiently humorous to break the dull monotony of a cross-desert railway journey. One of our men, he says, coming down recently had to get out on the way, turn his men to—about sixty of them—and carry water to water the engine. Fancy! this is quoted as a grievance. What more pleasant diversion could a railway traveller wish for except the next illustration he gives of the attractions of a railway journey. He says that another man coming from Uganda could not proceed till he turned his men on and coaled the engine. He adds, but it is not clear what he means, that "there are about a dozen cooks to every one who wants a ride." And from these premises he argues that long before the railway gets a quarter of the way you will find your money sunk in as fine a pit as was ever called bottomless. The correspondent evidently never heard that Rome was not built in a day, and that an East African line must be some time before it can run as smoothly as the Midland or the London and North-Western.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with the mails of the 15th instant, left Aden, at 9 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday, at daylight.

LAST night, his Excellency Lord Sandhurst drove through the Native Town and saw the Dewalee illuminations.

MR. A. C. LOGAN, I. C. S., acts for Mr. de Courcy Atkins as Secretary to Government, when the latter goes home directly on leave.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 2nd October 1897 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1896 of 319,132 maunds and Rs. 20,715 in the earnings.

THE *Englishman* says:—"There can be no doubt that the Calcutta Corporation is incurring a serious responsibility in dawdling, as it is doing, over the appointment of a successor to Dr. Simpson, with the plague almost at our gates. It is certainly high time that a capable and experienced medical officer was put in to act until a new Health Officer is appointed, or say for a period of four or five months. It is not fair to leave Dr. Sen in unsupported charge at such a time. If the plague once reaches Calcutta, Government will inevitably have to adopt this course in haste and under compulsion."

LORD HARRIS has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal East Kent (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Yeomanry.

IT is stated that before the King of Siam left England he wrote to Her Majesty, in reply to a letter previously received from Balmoral, assuring her that the memory of the hospitality which had been accorded to him in England would ever be treasured by him. It was, perhaps, beyond the bonds of probability that he would ever be accorded the opportunity of reciprocating Her Majesty's personal kindness by extending to her a welcome in his own kingdom; but he assured the Queen that should any members of her house visit Siam, they would find its King proud to be their host.

SOME curious titles of old English books are given in the *St. Nicholas Magazine*:—

1. "A Most Delectable Sweet Perfumed Nosegay for God's Saints to Smell at."
2. "Biscuit Baked in the Oven of Charity, carefully conserved for the Chickens of the Church, the Sparrows of the Spirit, and the Sweet Swallows of Salvation."
3. "A Sigh of Sorrow for the Sinners of Sion breathed out of a Hole in the Wall of an Earthly Vessel known among men by the name of Samuel Fish" (a Quaker who had been imprisoned).
4. "Eggs of Charity Layed for the Chicken of the Covenant and Boiled with the Water of Divine Love. Take ye out and eat."
5. "Seven Sobs of a Sorrowful Soul for Sin."
6. "The Spiritual Mustard-pot to make the Soul Sneeze with Devotion."

Most of these works were published in the time of Cromwell.

"PETER LOMBARD," in the *Church Times*, offers his readers a little bunch of blunders in the style of Mrs. Malaprop. A Curate in Cornwall called on a parishioner for the promised loan of Beethoven's Sonatas. The maid-of-all-work went to her mistress, and said:—"Please, mum, Mr. T. has called for the bacon and sausages." A Cornish parson vouches for the truth of the story, and adds another. A lady, describing their new organ, announced that it had "the nux vomica stop," meaning, of course, the "vox humana." Another old lady, in Shropshire, says her clergyman was "an Angelical, and he so hates High Church that he won't take in the *Clergical Times*."

THE Siamese Minister waited upon the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on Friday, and by command of the King of Siam presented his Lordship with the insignia of Commander of the Royal Order of the White Elephant and with the portrait of the King, in token of His Majesty's appreciation of the warmth of his welcome in the City of London.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

A RAILWAY CATASTROPHE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

An "express" of the New York Central Railroad fell off the embankment and was precipitated into the Hudson River.

Twenty-eight persons have perished.

WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS FROM CANDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Six Companies of Seaforth Highlanders and a Mountain Battery, now in Candia, have been ordered to sail for Malta.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

A Socialist representative of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, who was sent to Germany for the purpose of collecting funds, has been arrested on landing by the German authorities at Kiel.

AFFAIRS IN WEST AFRICA.

Oct. 24.

Major Lugard, who was summoned telegraphically by the Colonial Office, has arrived here from Central Africa, for the purpose of receiving instructions before going on a mission to West Africa.

MR. STODDART'S TEAM.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 24.

Mr. Stoddart's team has arrived at Adelaide, and the first match takes place there on Thursday next.

Prince Ranjitsingji, who is a member of the team, is suffering from chill and asthma, but he hopes to play.

THE KING OF SIAM.

LISBON, Oct. 24.

The King of Siam has left here for Naples, where he embarks in his yacht, homeward bound.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with mails of the 15th instant, left here for Bombay, at 9 a.m., to-day, and the s. s. Australia, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

THE TOCHI FIELD FORCE.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE OFFICERS AND MEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" has the following :—

"Regarding the Tochi Field Force a report says that all seven regiments are in a bad way of their shown effective strength, being composed of weak and sickly men. There is scarcely an officer who has not been down with fever or dysentery, and 40 per cent. of them are unfit for any hard work. There is not an officer or man in the whole force who is not sick of the whole thing and pines to be back.

Owing to the weakness of the Government in dealing with this tribe and the action of a political who can hardly be called determined, the General is much too kind-hearted a man for the sort of work. The Waziris will not fight, and our presence in this valley is bringing lakhs of rupees into the country, so much so that it will pay them to commit another outrage when the force is broken up, in order that they may be again punished.

At present the force is rotting simply. The hospitals are full, the regiments decimated, and the officers and men thoroughly disgusted ; and if they have to wait for the Madda Khels to return to receive their punishment, shall sit here till doomsday."

THE OUTBREAK AT KHANKAL.

Reports received up to the morning of Sunday state that there were 21 cases of plague under treatment in Khankhal Kallan Village, seven new cases having been received. Nine patients in the Camp Hospital were discharged as cured on the 23rd, and only one death was reported on that date.

The Police authorities are drawing a cordon round the village.

A case of plague was discovered in a train at Jodhpore. The man had come from Ajmere, and on reaching Jodhpore was unable to proceed further, and died the same day.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB ACCEPTS PATIALA HOSPITALITY.

On his down journey from Simla to Lahore, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has accepted the hospitality of the Maharaja of Patiala at Dharampur (Patiala territory), following the example of his predecessors on several occasions during their halts at this or other places in Patiala territory.

CYCLONE IN CHITTAGONG.

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

A cyclone swept over Chittagong yesterday. The telegraph lines connecting with Chittagong both on the Burmah and Bengal side are much damaged, but the extent of the catastrophe is not yet fully known.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF TELEGRAPHS.

The Director-General of Telegraphs leaves Simla on the 28th instant, on his Upper Burma tour of inspection, returning to Calcutta about the end of November.

KHORASAN TRADE REPORT.

RUSSIAN GOODS REPLACING BRITISH.

SERIOUS DROP IN IMPORTS FROM INDIA.

The Khorassan trade report for last year, issued to-day, shows that Russian goods everywhere are replacing the British owing to the New Tariff. British imports from India into Meshed have dropped from an average of over a quarter-million sterling in previous years to £ 89,547 in 1896-97.

Green tea, which was imported via Bombay in 1894-95 to the value of £222,318, dropped last year to £43,145, and it is reported that Russian firms are now establishing permanent agencies in China, in order to take this trade out of Indian hands altogether. It is thought, however, that the route recently opened via Kushki into Persia should enable India, and especially Kumaon, Dehradun and Kanga tea gardens to again compete successfully.

The cotton piece-goods imported via Bombay and Bunder Abbas are dropping steadily in value, while Russian piece-goods encouraged by Russian bounty are as steadily increasing. Indian indigo imports have fallen in value from £22,485 in 1895-96 to £3,428 last year ; and it is rumoured in Meshed that it is intended to force the increased use of Russian cotton prints on the people of Central Asia by forbidding the import of indigo into Russian territory altogether.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, Oct. 25.

In Poona city, there were 45 fresh cases and 42 deaths in the villages, including 7 from the Cantonment.

During the twenty-four hours 64 deaths occurred in the city.

Many fresh cases came from outside.

In the Special Plague Hospital 29 fresh admissions were made, and 17 discharged cured, leaving 288 under treatment ; in the Mahomedan Hospital there remain 56, and in the Hindu, 48.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE FIGHT AT DARGAI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARAPPA, Oct. 25.

At Dorgai, on the 20th, the fighting of the 1st Battalion, 2nd Goorkhas, was magnificent. They lost sixty-five men and two British officers in a few minutes. The Regiment was splendidly led by Colonel Travers.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN ROBINSON.

AFRIDIS PREPARED FOR THE FIGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

Captain Robinson, 2nd Gurkhas, who was wounded in the recent fight above Chagru Kotal, died on Friday night.

A Jamadar of the 21st Madras Pioneers was killed, and one sepoy of the 15th Sikhs and two transport drivers were wounded in the firing into General Lockhart's Camp at Karappa, which went on continuously for five hours on Friday night.

The snipers left four dead on the ground.

The Gar-Orakzai lashkar has moved from the hills north of Khanki to west of Sampagha. The pass itself, which General Lockhart will, probably, attack to-morrow or next day, and the hills to the east of it, and the broken ground at the foot are held by the Afridis, who have been largely reinforced by the Samil Orakzai lashkar, Firoz Khel and the Bazoti Daulatzais.

It is reported from Bara that an Afridi lashkar, 4,000 strong, has collected at Barkai and Mamai. A few shots were fired on Friday night into the Bara Camp, where the Peshawar column is halted. Thieves also looted two bullocks from the Commissariat enclosure, close to the Fort, and wounded a follower.

PREPARATIONS TO ADVANCE AGAINST SAMPAGHA.

THE ENEMY CONCENTRATING.

General Lockhart, with the whole Second Division, yesterday, camped at Kangarbur, on the far side of the Khanki River, and within little more than four miles of the Sampagha Pass, where the enemy are concentrating.

The First Division, meanwhile, is pushing on to join General Lockhart, General Symons and staff reaching Karappa to-day. The road through the Chagru defile by which they march is very steep and narrow, but is being rapidly improved, so that supplies will very soon be able to be pushed up from the base with rapidity.

A reconnaissance will most probably be pushed out from General Lockhart's Camp, to-day, to examine the Pass, which, it is understood, can be turned, but the actual advance against it in force is unlikely to take place until the First Division has come up.

THE MALAKHAND BRIGADE.

General Blood, with the 2nd Malakhand Brigade, has marched to Chakdara, leaving only the 1st Brigade and the Highland Light Infantry on the left bank of the Panjkora.

The telegraph line between Chakdara and Panjkora has been dismantled, and the bloodstained Mamund chapter in the record of this year's frontier fighting may be looked upon as at last closed.

ATTEMPTED ATTACK ON KARAPA CAMP.

THE ENEMY REPULSED.

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

A concerted, but not very vigorous attack was made on Karapa Camp last night about 9-40 p.m. The Gordons, whose picquets were posted on the rocky ridge north of the camp, reported that the enemy were advancing down the Khanki Valley in force. A Company of the Dorsetshire and a Company of the 36th Sikhs were sent to reinforce them.

About 10 p.m., the firing became general on the north-east and west sides of the camp. On the north side some of the enemy crept up to within a few yards of the Gordons line but they were repulsed. Two bodies were found in the morning close to the Camp.

No General attempt was made to rush the Camp. Sungars were erected by the enemy to the north-east of the Camp forty yards distant on the right bank of the Kankhi nullah.

These were discovered by the light of two star shells fired by No. 8 Mountain Battery, and were promptly cleared by some well directed volleys from the Gordons.

The 1st Division Camp, which lies south-west of the Second Division, was also fired into. The enemy appeared to move off after the firing of the star shells.

Our casualties were :—One Native officer, of the 15th Sikhs, and two Sepoys mortally wounded. Some followers and mules were also wounded.

MORE ABOUT THE DARGAI AFFAIR.

When the Dargai Hill was taken for the first time the trained scouts of the Gurkhas did grand service. They covered the retirement, and taking a splendid advantage of the ground and cover, had not one man touched. They shot the man who killed Major Jennings Bremley, of the Gordon Highlanders.

THE PLANS OF GENERAL LOCKHART.

COMBINED ACTION NOT TO BE TAKEN.

The Jirgahs that came into Jamrud with letters have departed without waiting for answer.

The employment of a Reserve Brigade and the Peshawar Column of the Tirah Force for striking a decisive blow at a combination in the Tirah country, in accordance with certain plans conceived by General Sir William Lockhart, is not likely to be attempted. Further investigation of the natural obstacles to be encountered and the amount of opposition to be expected has rendered it inexpedient, in the opinion of Government, to do so.

The freedom of action allowed to the General Officer Commanding to prosecute the subjugation of the Afridis of Tirah will not include a departure from the original plan of the Campaign which was drawn up on the instructions of the Government, nor any radical change in dispositions of the forces at his command which may involve the security of the line of communications and the base before obtaining such a position of strategic mastery for the advanced columns as will assure the accomplishment of the objects of the Expedition.

THE PESHAWAR COLUMN AT BARA.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 25.

A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Serai, 23rd October (Panjkora, 22nd October) states :—The 2nd Brigade with the Divisional Headquarters arrived to-day on their way to Chakdara, and the 1st Brigade follows one day later. This arrangement was made owing to the transport taking long to get through the Bhiju Kas defile. The Khan of Jhar came in to take leave. He has done excellent service. Last night at Jhar snipers hung round, but the Jhar levies shot two, after which they decamped. Camp Bara, 23rd October.—The whole Peshawar Column has now concentrated at Bara. A lashkar of five hundred men is reported at Gardau, eight miles from Bara, on the Mamani Road, moving in the low hills through which the road passes, apparently building sungars.

GENERAL BIRD'S FORCE.

Datta Khel, 23rd October.—Owing to the report that some of the Mada Khel were harboured by Machas, a sub-section of the tribe who live in the Shawaltanz, General Bird ordered three Columns from Shiranni to-day to surprise the village of Panzai and those near it. The operation was successfully carried out. The 3rd Punjab Infantry were fired at from the hills west of Gargawastu, and returning fire they killed three of the enemy. The path taken by the 1st Sikhs is reported to be very bad, and quite impassable by the animals. Orders are issued for a Column to proceed to the Kazbha Valley on the 25th under General Egerton. Major-General Bird will go the following day to visit the Column for a few days. A reconnaissance and survey party start about the 27th instant from Miran Shah to fill the blank in our maps of the country north of the Tochi Valley between Miran Shah and Saidgai and the country about Akita and Bara Pass. Second-Lieutenant Kane, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, died at Miran Shah to-day from enteric fever.

THE ENEMY HOLDING SAMPAGHA.

SNIPING CONTINUES.

A telegram, dated Korappa, 23rd October (Camp Khangarbar Head-quarters, 2nd Division, 22nd October) states :—The 2nd Division arrived last night without meeting any opposition. About 8,000 of the enemy with fifteen standards firred a few shots north of the camp, but were dispersed by five rounds from the guns. The road from Chagru is very bad and many transport animals died. There was sniping last night, but no loss. The enemy is supposed to be holding the Sampagha Pass. In the action of the 20th the total losses were 163 including 3 officers killed and 5 wounded. The losses occurred chiefly among the Gordons, Gurkhas, and Dorsets. The guns fired 860 rounds of shrapnell. During the march yesterday the Northamptons, 36th Sikhs, No. 9 Mountain Battery, R.A., and the 21st Madras Pioneers advanced by the Samana Suk and the 1-2nd Gurkhas via Narik Spur. The 3rd Sikhs and Derbyshires remain holding the Narik Suk. By night the whole of the 2nd Division will be here. The conduct of the troops in action and on the trying march with scanty rations and water is magnificent. Sir W. Lockhart arrived with the 36th Sikhs on the 24th October. Camp Korappa, 22nd October.—The 2nd Division halts here to-day. General Yeatman-Biggs and Brigadier-General Kempster with staffs rode out to look at the Sampagha Pass last evening, but were fired at about a mile from the Camp and had to return. A driver of the Jeypore Transport Train went foraging on his own account to Khangarbur last night, and was shot by the tribesmen. A string of three ponies and nine mules which were stolen from Hangu some days ago were re-captured last night by Mr. Donald's men of the Border Police and brought in here. Some twenty shots were fired into the Camp last night. Firing into camp night before was by the Zakha Khel Afridis, and last night by Shei Khan Orakzais. A Jirgah was held yesterday on Sampagha to discuss the plan of action between the Afridis and Orakzais. The result is not yet known. The Sanpagha Pass was strongly occupied this morning, and very numerous watch fires were seen in Kandu Mashti last night.

BAD ROADS AND A HARD MARCH.

The 36th Sikhs reached Talai. They were on rear-guard duty, and the Transport ponies and donkeys were unable to struggle along the difficult road. The regiment only got in here at 6-30 p.m. Last night was to have brought with it eight days' rations for the men and four for the animals, but in most cases the transport carrying these is not in yet, and the feeding of the men is difficult to arrange for till supples arrive. Foraging parties are providing supplies for the animals. Many arabies from the Northampton Regiment and Field Hospital bolted before these units left the Samana because they wanted warm clothing as well as blankets. The former issue was not allowed, and disappearance of these men further increased the difficulties between here and the Samana. The latter portion of the road was very difficult. The post office has arrived and the telegraph line has reached Chagru Kotal and will be here to-night.

GENERAL BLOOD'S FORCE.

Chakdara, 24th October.—Sir Bindon Blood with the 2nd Brigade arrived here on his way to Malakhand. The 1st Brigade follows in a day bringing all Commissariat stores, etc. The Telegraph line is dismantled nearly as far as Chakdara. The Fort here is greatly improved, the walls crenulated, a new Maxim gun has replaced the old one injured during the fighting, and the hill above the fort from which enemy gave so much trouble in July is now the held by our troops in strong sungars which will be soon replaced by fortified barracks. The Swat River is now easily fordable, and the 10th Field Battery and Camel transport will cross by it to-morrow.

TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES.

The correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing from Fort Lockhart, on Oct. 17, says :—The daily and ever-increasing difficulties in connection with transport show only too clearly how very useful a light railway from Khusalgarh to Shinawari would be. I am not aware what would be the relative carrying capacity of a light railway, but even assuming it to be one-tenth that of a broad-gauge line, it will be easily seen what an enormous advantage it would have as compared with wheeled and pack transport by road. There are many other advantages too over and above those I have just mentioned, and some of these are that a railroad once laid suffers comparatively little from excessive traffic, whereas a road needs continual repair ; sick and wounded are easily and quickly moved back to the base hospital, and with the minimum of discomfort to the patient ; heavy stores such as there is very great difficulty in moving by road at all can be sent by rail ; the road if it runs parallel or to the same place can be utilised for other traffic or same place can be utilised for other traffic or to march troops by ; there is no straggling of animals and followers along the railway, and as a small escort can travel with the train attacks by small marauding parties are easily beaten off, though, no doubt, permanent protecting forces are required at fixed points as they are no roads. It may be argued that a railway line might be interrupted and rails taken up by marauding parties in the night ; but, even if this does happen, rails taken away, except those at a curve, are easily and quickly replaced : and the places at which a railway can be most easily damaged, viz., bridges under the railway and stations, could be strongly protected and held. Of course in savage warfare the line of communication is much more open to attack than in European warfare, but the Frontier tribes, formidable enemies as they are, are fortunately not sufficiently educated up to date as yet to know what are the most vulnerable points on a railway : nor are they provided with means of rapidly and quickly discharging them, even if they understood how to, and succeeded in seizing such points. The initial cost of even a railway is of course great, but is it more than the continuous cost of buying, hiring and replacing transport as well as feading them ? Once the initial cost is overcome the expense of keeping it in rapair is comparatively small. There is the disadvantage which nothing can overcome, that if you wish to change your line of communication, to take up the light railway and lay it afresh takes time, and gradients must be considered more than on a road.

The system at present adopted for protecting the transport on the road between Kohat and Shinawari is as follows. In the early morning picquets are posted on the hills above the road, and remain out till dusk by which time all the transport carts, animals and followers should have completed the march, and be safely within camp precincts. It was thought on the night of the 16th that all the transport had reached Hangu from Ustarzai, and in any case it was necessary to withdraw the picquets at dusk. It appeared, however, that eighteen bullock-carts, belonging to a contractor, in defiance of all orders, stopped on the road, some four miles out of Hangu, and began cooking their food for the night. Some marauders, very probably from a tribe occupying a village close by and ostensibly friendly, came down on these carts and drivers, near Raisan, killed one man and wounded five, upset the carts and carried off the bullocks.

In the recent actions the Afridi *lashkars* from Ramadan and Khangarbur in the Khanki Valley played a prominent part, while the whole of the Gar-Orakzai, composed of the Mamuzai, Alisherzai and Alikhel, shared in the fighting. A small Mishti contingent was also present on the 18th. Since the fight of the 20th the tribesmen collected in the upper part of the Khanki Valley have been marching down towards Khangarbur, opposite Karappa, and they may possibly oppose the crossing of the river, though they would then come under artillery fire at short ranges. The tribal losses already reported are heavy, but with some 30,000 men collected, the Afridi and Orakzai leaders can put fresh contingents in the field almost every day.

A satisfactory settlement has been made by General Blood and Major Deane with the Shamozai section of the Utman Khel. They have surrendered 37 breech-loaders, and though this is not the full number originally demanded, Shamozai have deserved some consideration. They furnished a contingent to escort the convoy of supplies and ammunition to General Jeffreys' brigade at a rather critical time, when no troops could be spared from Inayat Killa for that duty, and they did not join in the hostilities when the Mamunds were up in arms. Had they closed the road from Panjkora, as they might easily have done, affairs would have assumed a serious complexion.

The following appointments are made on the staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force :—Lieutenant Bateman-Champain, 1st Gurkhas, to be Provost Marshal, 1st Brigade ; Lieutenant Beynon, 3rd Gurkhas, to be Adjutant and Quartermaster, native troops depot at the base ; and the following to the staff of the Tochi Field Force :—Lieutenant Talbot, R. H. A., to be Orderly Officer to General Corrie Bird, and Lieutenant Cheyne Orderly Officer to General Egerton.

Sir William Lockhart's proclamation reached the Zaimukhts, the tribe between the Khanki and Kurram valleys, on the 19th instant. The tribe elders have decided that nothing shall be done to help the Afridis and Orakzai. At the same time Chikkai, the well known outlaw on the Kurram border, whose offences were recently forgiven him, has shown his appreciation of the position by offering to render any services which Government may think fit to ask of him. He has a following which makes him a power on the Kurram border. The Kamrai and Malikdin clans of Afridis have sent in letters to the Commissioner of Peshawar, thus following the example set by other clans. They also have been informed that they must make their representations direct to Sir William Lockhart in Tirah.

Thursday was a comparatively quiet day with the Tirah Expeditionary Force, as the tribesmen had been cleared off the hills, south of the Khanki River : nor, so far as we know, was there any renewal of the fighting on Friday. The 3rd and 4th Brigades were thus able to concentrate at Karappa, whither also moved the Jhind Infantry and the Sirmur and Maler Kotla sappers. The 1st Division are moving onwards from Shinawari, but owing to the bad state of the road, which tries the transport animals severely, the Khanki River may not be crossed until to-day.

The tribesmen have evidently an ample supply of ammunition for their breech-loaders at present, and this is not to be wondered at considering the quantity which fell into their hands at Landi Kotal. Captain Barton, strong in the belief at the time that the Khyber would be held, sent up fifty thousand rounds to that place when he was peremptorily recalled by Sir Richard Udny. He had of course to leave this reserve behind him. No effort was made by the authorities at Peshawar to secure the ammunition, though three days elapsed before the Afridis entered the pass. The story of the abandonment of the Khyber is an old one, but it is only now that details regarding it are becoming known. A full report on the subject has only just reached the Government of India, and we shall be curious to see what action, if any, the Viceroy and his Council will take regarding this matter of ammunition. Our soldiers are now being shot down by an enemy whose pouches are filled with catriges captured at Landi Kotal. Whatever may be the merits of the policy under which the Khyber Rifles were left unsupported in the pass, public opinion will demand some explanation of the abandonment of such a large store of ammunition.

POONA RACES.

EXTRA DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 25.

The extra day's racing came off this afternoon. There were six races on the card, and all of them were gone through. The following are the results :—

1st Race.—"The Hurdle Stakes."—Distance 1 mile over 5 Flights.—For Arab and C.-B. 14 hands and under and other classes 13-3 and under which have not won a flat race, hurdle race or steeple chase, value Rs. 500 since May 1896. 14 hd. Arabs and C.-Bs. 11st. W. I. 13-3 other classes 11st. 7lbs. W. I. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Winners : once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; oftner, 10lbs.

Capt the Hon'ble H G Heneage's, c a g Sprite, 9st 6lbs., owner ... 1
Mr Cecil's g a g Hakim, 9st 3lbs, Arguna ... 2
Aga S Shah's g a g Shamshed, 10st 4lbs, Ashburner 3

Also ran : Johar, 9st 9lbs.

2nd Race.—"The Autumn Stakes."—Distance 5 furlongs. For Arab and C. Bs. 13-3 and under and ponies other classes. A. and C. B. 13-3 to carry 9st. 12lbs. W. I. 13-2 Ponies other classes to carry 10st 7lbs. W. I. Winners : once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; oftener, 10lbs. Animals which have not won race value Rs. 150 allowed 10lbs. C. B.'s allowed 4lbs.

Mr Bezonji Pestonji's b a g Nobleman, 9st 13lbs, Aga S. Shah ... 1
Messrs Gordon and Franklin's b aus p Tyro, 9st 7lbs, Kendall ... 2
Mr Mollison's b cb m Bawbee, 8st 9lbs, Ebrahim... 3

Also ran : Sirdar, 7st 12lbs ; Ringleader, 9st 7lbs ; Reality, 8st 4lbs ; and Kolhapur, 8st 12lbs.

3rd Race.—"The Arab Stakes."—Distance 6 furlongs. For Arab horses (maidens 1st May), W. A. raised 1 stone. Horses which have not won race value Rs. 150 allowed 10lbs. Galloways 7 lbs. Winners : once, 4 lbs ; twice, 7lbs. ; oftener, 10lbs. Winner to be sold for Rs. 2,500.

Mr Ali bin Amir's bag Ahzam, II, 8st 8lbs, Ebrahim 1
Mr R P Kapadia's c a g Sheriff, 8st 8lbs, Mirza... 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Nawab, 8st 13lbs, Mahomed 3

Also ran : Kagal, 8st 13lbs.

Objection : Ahzam and Sheriff carried wrong weights. The objection was upheld, and the race awarded to Nawab.

4th Race.—"The Lilliputs."—Distance ½ mile. For maiden Arab and C. B. ponies 13-2 to carry 9st. 10lbs.; W. I. Ponies which have not won race value Rs. 150 allowed 7lbs.

Mr Ali bin Amir's b a p Pleader, 9st 7lbs, Ebrahim. 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a p Malta, 9st 4lbs, Mahomed... 2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's c a p Panahala, 9st 7lbs, Greenhalgh ... 3

Also ran : Aaron, 9st. 7lbs., ; Hamood, 8st. 11lbs. ; Naif, 8st. 2lbs. ; Mansfield, 8st. 11lbs. ; Anaiza, 9st. 10lbs. ; Guzzanpur, 8st. 11lbs. ; Goodluck, 8st. 5lbs.; Bantam, 9st. ; Premier, 8st. 11lbs. ; and Bonnyboy, 8st. 11lbs.

5th Race.—"The All Horse Stakes."—Distance 6 furlongs. For all horses. W. A. & C. raised 1st 7lbs. Horses which have not won race value Rs. 150 allowed 10lbs. Winners : once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs- ; oftener, 10lbs. Winners of race value Rs. 400 and upward 7lbs. in addition to above penalties.

H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g The Wreck, 11st 7lbs, Aga Shah ... 1
Capt Ducat's br aus g Sackcloth, 10st 1lb, Major Conran ... 2

Also ran : Nurjahan, 9st. 1lb.

6th Race.—"The Trial Stakes."—Distance 1 mile. For Arab and C. B. Galloways. 14 hands to carry 9st. 10lbs. W. I Winners : once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; thrice, 10lbs., oftener, 1 stone. Maidens allowed 10lbs.

Major Kettlewell's g a p Picnic, 8st 4lbs, Greenhalgh ... 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's c a g Try Luck, 7st 7lbs, Heeroo.. 2

WEDDING AT MALABAR HILL.

Yesterday, at 11-45, a wedding party assembled at the little Church on Malabar Hill, to assist at the marriage of Mr. Ernest Leggett, I. C. S., with Miss Jessie Murray, daughter of our old citizen, Mr. Andrew Murray. The bride, who was given away by her brother-in-law, Dr. F. L. Childe, was dressed in a snow-white satin dress trimmed with white chiffon, the long sleeves being, with the exception of shoulder puffs, entirely composed of the lighter material. Her veil, which was fastened with a sprig of orange blossom, was of tulle, and had at each corner a dainty bit of white heather. The bridal bouquet was very beautiful, a regular shower of white bloom. The little church was prettily decorated with Eucharis lilies, bridal creeper, white chrysanthemums, and maiden hair fern. The Rev. F. N. Hill performed the ceremony. The bridesmaid, Miss Reynolds, wore a pretty costume of white muslin, trimmed with lace over yellow silk, a white picture hat, with a spray of yellow flowers and the very loveliest of bouquets. After the ceremony some of the friends of the bride and bridegroom adjourned to Dr. Childe's house, and after all had greeted the happy pair and offered appropriate congratulations, Mr. Starling, in a cordial and friendly speech, proposed the health of the bride. Mr. Leggett happily responded, and proposed the health of Miss Reynolds. Due honour having been done to both toasts, Mr. Jefferson, the best man, made a humorous little speech on the part of the bridesmaid. The bride and bridegroom, Miss Reynolds, Dr. and Mrs. Childe, and Mr. Jefferson were subsequently grouped under the verandah and photographed. The time for the train to Mount Abu, where Mr. and Mrs. Leggett will spend the honeymoon, approaching the bride left to change her dress, and reappeared in a pretty fawn-coloured costume in which pink occasionally prevailed, with hat to match, and the happy pair drove off amid showers of rice, best wishes, and a gallant attempt at an accompaniment of old shoes, for the Railway station.

SIMLA AND THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

I commissioned a man from Calcutta, who is spending a few October weeks under our yellowing vine and slim fig-tree, to find out about transportation down the hill during the first fortnight in November. He came back with the cheerful intelligence that up to the 22nd of that month, no tonga was to be had whatever save and except only two, one on the 12th and one on the 16th, both starting at five o'clock in the morning. Now, five o'clock in the morning of a Simla November is an hour of inky blackness, and cold beyond the imagination of the plains, beside knocking off quite three hours of that life-giving slumber, so much more essential in the hill capital than elsewhere, because of the over-taxed kind of brain in use up here. Unless one goes by rickshaw, therefore, or by ekka, or riding down the "old road"—four days' march—it is difficult to see how one is to descend before the 22nd. Yet by that time the risk of congealing, and so becoming a permanent part of a Simla cold weather is so obvious and so terrifying that action of some sort becomes imperative. It must be a grievous thing to be hermetically sealed up in Simla for the winter, to watch the world sink gradually down, down, under the supervision of Rai Daulat Ram Bahadur, C.I.E., all the red and gold, and all the glory fade away, to wake shivering one morning to find your chrysanthemums all under snow, and the Khansama weeping in the verandah over his chilblains. Existence, I believe, at such times clusters round the Library and the "Chalet," and people become conspicuous ornaments of society, who pale and retire in the full blaze of excellencies, and attendant satellites visible only, at these heights, from April to November. It is difficult to get about, and, therefore,—curious sequence—ladies dismiss their jhampanis. People borrow other people's houses, on the Plains side, under bond to vacate in the spring, and become what is called "sociable"—that is to say, everybody dines at home, though, I believe, mutual muffins are consumed enormously, at 5 p.m. Mrs. X., on whose hospitality I have been waiting with a fixed and trustful eye all the season, entertains largely than I know, I have a daring hope that the 22nd of November may be late enough for Mrs. X.'s earliest muffins. But we are very prone to over-confidence in this world.

A great and beautiful fraud was perpetrated up here, the other day, by which two Soldier men revenged themselves upon society for not being in the better company of the select circles of Tirah. They gave a supper party after the theatre at the Chalet, at which they excused themselves to their guests by letter, and turned up among them disguised as the Italian correspondent of the *Roma*, and the English correspondent of *Black and White*, sent out to "do" the expedition. I don't know in what the disguise consisted—paper collars, perhaps, and long hair—but it was very successful, taking in even the representative of the *Pioneer*, who is said to have introduced his pseudo-confreres to the Commander-in-Chief, but that I fancy is a decoration. Such a liberty would hardly be permitted even to the astral body of the Allahabad paper. It is true enough though that the vivacious Italian gentleman made a most agreeable impression, reminding one lady with her cordial assent, that he had met her at "Zi Embassy" in London, eliciting from another, a bride of quite seven years' standing, the coy confession that she had only been a few weeks in the country, and finally growing so demonstrative in his admiration for another that her husband chased him upstairs ! Then, of course, came the denouement, and the explosion of the great joke of the season. Several heads of departments are reported to have laughed, and all the Military offices to have applied simultaneously for the services of the perpetrators. Simla has been shaken to its foundations, and yet, curiously enough, the *Pioneer* has taken no notice of the matter.

THE AFRIDI'S OFFENSIVE.

General Palmer's advance from Shinowri to Dargai, on Monday, set the ball a-rolling in connection with the Tirah expedition, and the sharp opposition he met with has come somewhat as a surprise. We all of us up here expected that such fine fighting material, as we know the Afridis to be, would not allow a punitive expedition to lift the purdah of their country without some show of resistance. That they should try to hold the passes and utilise the fastnesses of their rocks to annoy the advancing columns would have been the most natural thing in the world, but beyond this it seemed, up to yesterday, exceedingly improbable they would venture. For weeks past native reports from the interior have been full of stories of divided counsels amongst the tribesmen, of quarrels between the various sections, and only partially successful efforts to prevent important divisions from going over to the British side en-masse. The poorness of the show made against General Yeatman-Biggs on the Samana also looked bad for further effort against us. No sooner does a British force set foot into the Khanki Valley, however, than the tribesmen not only fight, but take the offensive. The five or six thousand who hurled themselves on to Generals Westmacott's and Kempster's Brigades were of very different stamps from the much more numerous lashkar that tried in vain to take Gulistan, and, but for the steadiness with which they were met, might easily have given me a repetition of Mamund casualties to record. As it was, they received a very sharp lesson themselves, though not without a struggle that shows what we have to expect now the *izzat* of the Afridis is engaged. Simla will be full of anxious women for the next few days, but, *izzat* or no *izzat*, it will not be long before a passage has been forced across the Valley and into the Tirah country beyond where the hopelessness of further opposition will probably be realised by even the most belligerent of our present foes, whose dash and pluck, in the face of overwhelming odds, is worthy of a better cause. Meanwhile, General Westmacott has added another to the laurels he won in the recent brilliant little campaign in the Mohmand country, while Generals Palmer and Kempster have justified the wisdom of their selection. No doubt General Yeatman-Biggs would have done equally well, and as General Officer in Command of the 2nd Division, to which Generals Kempster's and Westmacott's Brigades belong, it was hard luck on him to be on the sick list the day the enemy so unexpectedly selected for an attack. After doing so well in the Samana fighting, however, he could afford to give General Palmer a chance, and I am only expressing a common sentiment in hoping he has ere this been able to resume command.

Happening as it did the same day as the fight at Dargai, the attack on the Lancer patrol, outside Bara, with its regrettably heavy casualty list, has attracted less notice than would otherwise have been the case. It seems to have been one of those accidents which are always liable to happen in frontier fighting, and illustrates the risk inseparable from reconnaissance work in difficult country where no alternative route is available for the return march. That the two squadrons cut their way out of the hills successfully is much to the credit of Captain Brazier-Creagh, than whom there are few more dashing cavalry officers in the service. That they lost fourteen in killed and wounded shows how stout was the opposition they met.

"The storms in which the 'rational' (or irrational) dress of the 'bicycle woman' is caught just now," writes a "Westminister Gazette" correspondent, "reminds one that as long ago as the middle of last century one of the most powerful women then living ranged herself on the side of those who will have none of bloomers or rationals or divided skirts. The Austrian Empress Maria Theresa was 'strong-minded, and if ever there was a strong-minded woman, and it was her ambition to show that she had 'a man's mind.' But she went so far in her desire that 'women should wear womanly clothing' as to lay down special laws for the benefit of some of her Tyrolese subjects whose costume included rather a short skirt. In order to banish the 'shameless dress of the female persons,' as in quaint old German, she calls the picturesque costume of the Gail Valley, they are to be put into prison on a diet of bread and water, and the clergy are bidden to marry no woman who dares to appear before them, on her wedding day, in these 'indecent garments.'" After all, we have gone a long way since the days of the great Empress, for a skirt showing the ankles is modesty itself compared to—well other costumes seen daily in the streets.

THE FUTURE OF SILVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The rejection by the Government of India and by Great Britain of the proposals made by the United States for the remonetisation of silver, marks an epoch in the history of one of the greatest questions of the century to which too much attention cannot be paid. The reason given by the Viceroy for his refusal to re-open the Mints to the free coinage of Silver, is simply an expression of opinion that the United States, France, and India would not be able, without Great Britain's co-operation, to maintain the value of silver, as compared with that of gold, at a ratio of 15 to 1 ; and that consequently after a rapid rise to about 1-11d., the rupee would probably fall to 9d., or even less, in which case not only would India's commerce have been unnecessarily disorganised, but the Government of India would be involved in certain bankruptcy.

I do not propose at this moment to add to the torrent of criticism which this expression of opinion is bound to call forth. At the same time, what are we to think of Financiers who on one occasion tell us that "it is one of the greatest delusions that ever gained possession of the human mind" to suppose that India's exports are stimulated by a falling exchange, and, on another occasion express their firm conviction that India's exports would be "killed—for the time at least"—by a rise from 1-4d. to 1-11d. per rupee ? And what are we to think of Statesmen who in one place tell us that if India's Mints were now opened to the free coinage of Silver, the country would be flooded by a mass of depreciating metal, and in another place ask us to remember that if the mints are opened to the free coinage of silver, "the value of the rupee, as measured in commodities, might be so far enhanced as to cause discontent by increasing seriously the amount payable as taxation ?"

This last is a gem of the first water ! Lord George Hamilton asks the Viceroy to consider the possibility of political danger arising from an increase in the value of the rupee, consequent upon the re-opening of the mints to the free coinage of silver, whilst the Government of India are at this day actually doing their utmost to increase the value of the rupee and so bring about the very political danger, which Lord George Hamilton foreshadows, by keeping the mints closed to the free coinage of silver ! ! No wonder the man in the street gives up the currency question ! Such inconsistencies—to use no stronger word—are enough to dishearten the most determined of currency reformers.

In the meantime, what is going to happen to silver ? The fact that the gold merchants of Lombard Street have been sufficiently powerful to obtain the rejection of America's proposals for the rehabilitation of silver, by no means disposes of the currency question. Seeing that the theory of bi-metallism involves an agreement between the leading commercial nations of the world, it is perhaps as well for the Bimetallists that the proposed arrangements, in which the greatest financial nation in the world was to be omitted, have fallen through ; for a failure at this stage would mean the death blow to bi-metallism. We must not lose sight of the facts, however, that the United States are powerfully interested in silver, that all Europe, with the exception of England, have more silver in circulation than gold, that most of America and the whole of the continent of Asia are carried forward solely by the aid of silver, and, lastly, that even in England, South Africa, parts of Australia and other localities, where gold money may be said to be common, the great mass of the people live by aid of silver money. When we recall these facts to mind, it becomes very obvious that silver money can never be displaced. The nations of the East cannot be expected to take any initiative in the matter, and it must remain therefore for France and the other nations of the Latin Union, together with the United States, to do whatever they may consider necessary to meet the dangerous corner in gold which Lombard Street has up to the present been able to so successfully maintain.

There can be but little doubt as to what will happen eventually. The people of the United States in their capacity for hard work, intelligence in matters relating to business, and in their endless enterprise, more closely resemble the people of Great Britain than any other nation. To the Americans we must turn for the next step in the direction of a solution of the currency difficulty. Up to the present every resource of reason has been employed to convince the bankers of Lombard Street that silver, for monetary purposes, ranks only second to gold, that for certain reasons, and in many countries, it is to be preferred to gold, and that consequently for Great Britain, with her vast silver connections, to refuse to recognise it as a chief monetary instrument, is an anomaly as ridiculous as it is inconvenient and unjust. But to no avail. Other means will now be adopted. The insult to the intelligence of the people of the United States conveyed in Great Britain's last refusal to have anything whatever to do with bi-metallism, will not improbably cause a dangerous feeling to arise between the two countries Let us hope this feeling will not find expression in a direction more serious than that about to be indicated—a direction, the nature of which may be gathered from a reference to the customs that appeared, and the speeches that were made at the time of the last Presidential Election. It will be remembered that the Election of 1896 was practically decided upon the opinion of the country with regard to the Monetary Question. Major McKinley, who was in favour of International Bi-metallism, and who pledged himself to do his utmost to promote an international monetary agreement, was supported by 23 States with 7,000,000 of votes ; whilst Mr. Bryan, who was in favour of discarding gold and of adopting silver monometallism (such as we had in India till 1893) was supported by 22 States with 6,000,000 of votes. At that time England was frequentl represented in the States as a bloated gold "bug," living upon the produce of the whole world, or as an Octopus, whose golden limbs encircled and strangled the hard-working people of every corner of the globe !

The matter that concerns India with regard to this election is the fact that the United States were within measurable distance of silver monometallism. The question before the people then was,—Bi-metallism or Free Silver, and America decided for Bi-metallism. It has now been made quite manifest that neither Great Britain nor India will bring reason to bear on the monetary question and help to establish bi-metallism, and the effect of this disillusion, upon the people of the United States, will not improbably be that when the next President is elected in 1900, a free silver candidate will be chosen, and we shall then see matters brought to a definite head by the adoption of silver monometallism throughout the whole of America.

What will happen when the commerce of the world is divided between two vast economic centres with entirely independent developments (for prices, wages, and interest will then have to adjust themselves all over the world to the new monetary conditions—silver only in America and Asia, gold only in Europe). I will not endeavour to depict ; suffice to say, that just as the satisfactory supplies of silver to India, China, and Japan have already stimulated the industries of these countries at the expense of those of Great Britain, so in the future will the abundant supplies of silver money to Asia and America in all probability stimulate the manufacturing and agricultural industries of those continents at the expense of the manufacturing and agricultural industries of Europe.

In the meantime the gold price of silver will very likely further decline, and the metal may possibly suffer some trifling diminution in value until America boldly comes to the rescue unaided,—a step that now seems by no means improbable.—Yours, &c.,

M. de P. WEBB.

Oct. 25.

At Gloucester, on the 5th October, the marriage of Mr. W. Newham, the well-known Sussex county cricketer, with Miss Rosina Simpson, the youngest daughter of Mr. Edmund Simpson, of Southgate, Gloucester, was solemnised. The presents included a silver tea and coffee service from Prince Ranjitsinghji, a handsome marble timepiece from Sussex professionals, and a cheque from the members of Sussex County Club.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday give the following results :—

Ward.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle & Lower Colaba ...	0	0	3
B Mandvie and Umarkhadi ...	4	0	19
C Bhuleshwar & Khara Talao	0	0	17
D Khetwadi	0	0	9
E Kamatipura........	2	1	27
F Parel	1	0	11
G Mahim	0	0	1
Water Division	0	0	2
Non-Resident and Unknown..	1	0	3
Hospitals	0	7	9
Total......	8	8	101

SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

Plague attacks 17
" deaths........ 13

CHOLERA.

Attacks 3
Deaths 4

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	2	0	7
B Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	2	1	28
C Market	0	0	15
D Khetwadi	0	0	5
E 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura and Dongri	4a	2	32
F Parel........	0	0	9
G Mahim	0	0	2
Water Division	0	2	0
Non-Resident and Unknown..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	12
Total...	8	6	110
Total to date......	13,628	11,050	

a Recent arrival from up-country (Poona).

SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

Plague attacks........ 9
" deaths 13

CHOLERA.

Attacks 4
Deaths 3

FAMINE WORKS IN BOMBAY.

201 persons, including 107 women, were engaged on the local famine relief-works on the 24th instant. The work of the day consisted in breaking stones and spreading them around the compound of the Julai Hospital.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORT.

From the reports made by the medical officers of the Districts, it appears that two cases of fever were discovered in the Sweeper's Lines, Upper Cobaba, and in No. 23, Victoria Bunder. The patients were removed to the Grant Road Hospitals and the necessary precautions were taken. Three suffering cases and one fatal case of plague were also reported from the B Ward (Dongree).

QUARANTINE AT MAHABLESHWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The precautions taken by Surgeon-Major C. Monks and other officers to keep the plague out of Mahableshwar last hot season were eminently successful, and not a single case of plague occurred at Mahableshwar. The way in which the rules were enforced gave no cause for complaint, but much offence was caused to native visitors by an invidious distinction in the rules which placed them on the same footing as the servants of Europeans. All European and Native visitors and all their servants were allowed to proceed without detention, but, while the European visitors were exempt from the necessity of reporting themselves at the hospital for seven days after arrival, all natives, however high their position, were required to dance attendance at the hospital for seven days along with the servants of Europeans and Natives. My object in writing this is not to complain of what took place in the past, but to prevent such a mistake being repeated this season. It is but natural that a native, however loyal he may be, would take offence if he finds that under British rule his European coachman enjoys higher privileges than he himself. If attendance at the hospital cannot be done away with, let Europeans be subject to it as well as natives or let a hospital assistant visit Europeans and natives alike at their own bungalows.—Yours, &c.,

A LOYAL SUBJECT.

THE DEEWALEE FESTIVAL.

Yesterday was the grand illumination day in connection with the annual Deewalee festival ; and to-day is the New Year's Day of the Hindus, when they open new account books after having invoked the good graces of Lakshmi, the Goddess of Riches, upon their business transactions and mercantile speculations in the ensuing year. The Deewalee, perhaps the quietest and most unobtrusive, and therefore the most popular of native festivals, commenced on Saturday, and continuing on Sunday, had its full blaze of radiance yesterday, which was the great day for illuminations, all classes of the native community contributing, at their houses and places of business, to the general illumination. Deewalee, the feast of lamps—from *dipa*, a lamp, and *avali*, a row—occurs on the new moon of Kartik, and is said to be celebrated in honour of the goddess Kali or Bhowani, who was formerly propitiated with human sacrifices ; and of Vishnu's victory over the demon Naraka. The festival appears, however, to be more appropriately consecrated in modern times to Lakshmi, the Goddess of Riches, and is generally held for five days, during which Hindu dwelling-houses are cleaned, whitewashed, repainted, and illuminated. A quadrangular floor, called "rangoolee," is made in front of the houses and painted with many-coloured powders. The display of lights in the native quarters of the Fort was effectively made. The Cloth Markets and the Marwaree Bazaar and the Shroff Bazaar were brilliantly, if not tastefully, illuminated. In the Bhendy Bazaar Road, Pydhowni, Mombadavie, and Kalbadavie Roads, as well as in Grant Road, &c., there were general illuminations. The police arrangements for the regulation of wheeled traffic in the principal streets were excellent. The tram-cars carried to and fro an enormous number of sight-seers.

THE RICE CROP.

The first general memorandum on the rice crop in Bengal, Madras, and Lower Burma for the season 1897, reads :—The area placed under rice is in each province substantially in excess of the area sown in 1896 and also larger than the average. In Bengal the area is estimated to cover about 39 1-4 million acres, in Burma 5 1-2 millions, and in Madras 3·6 millions ;—Bengal, 31,703,700 winter rice, 7,543,300 autumn rice ; Burma, 5,517,267 ; Madras, 3,614,000 ; The area in Burma is probably under-estimated, for returns have not been received for two districts and part of a third in Lower Burma, and for these the figures of 1896 have been repeated. From Madras it is reported that the season has been on the whole favourable, though sowings were retarded in the districts of Kistna and Godavari and those of the Deccan. The condition of the crops is reported to be good in the Carnatic and fair elsewhere. In Burma the season has been everywhere favourable, and the prospects are reported to be excellent. In Bengal also the season has been on the whole favourable, the rainfall in August and September compensating for any deficiencies earlier in the season. In several districts a yield in excess of the average, and in others an average crop, is expected, while in only three districts is it estimated that the yield will be much below the average. Looking at the very favourable conditions as a whole, it is considered by the local authorities that the yield may be placed at 17 annas, (16 annas representing the average) or say about 6 per cent better than the average.

ITALIAN S. S. R. RUBATTINO.

The following is the list of passengers, per Italian steamer R. Rubattino, Captain M. Saporite, arrived yesterday :—

From Genoa.

Mrs and Miss Mulock	Mr R Veiga
Mr and Mrs R P Kipp and 7 others	Mr C Boggiano
Mr A Scherer	Mr and Mrs B A Rebsch
Mr, Mrs and Miss Beer	Mr and Mrs W Daunt
Mr and Mrs Ambler	Rev J Ramlus and 3 others
Capt Armstrong	Mrs Rey Ferreira May and 3 children
Mr L Boggiano	Rev P Ed da Sierming and 2 others
Mrs Cox	5 Sisters of Charity
Mr and Mrs Camerini and child	Mrs L Zar
Co, Mrs and Miss Mason	

From Port Said.—Mr Patuck Tynan.

From Aden.—Mr and Mrs Amb Parazoli and 3 deck.

Rowlands' Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by chemists and stores. Ask for Rowlands' Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The first meeting of the newly constituted Burma Legislative Council will take place on November 4th.

Sir William Mackworth Young was invested with his K. C. S. I. by the Viceroy on Friday afternoon.

The death is announced of the Dowager Maharani of Patna, Central India.

Dr. F. Omori, Lecturer on Seismology in the University of Tokyo, has been in Calcutta for some days inquiring into the effects of the recent earthquake.

In addition to the subscriptions already received and acknowledged on behalf of the Sikh Saragheri Memorial Fund, we have received from G. R. I., Rs. 16 ; W. D. T., Rs. 5 ; Captain W. Ewbank, R. E., Rs. 16.

The 1st battalion of the North Staffordshire Regiment, which has arrived in Bombay in the hired transport Simla from Egypt, is about 850 strong. It has a good record of work done up the Nile.

The number of persons receiving famine relief has at last fallen below one million : the figures for the past week being 928,000. Of these over 562,000 are in the Central Provinces and 214,000 in Bombay. The numbers actually on relief works are now only 384,000.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has declined to interfere with the order of the Principal of the Presidency College, admitting two young ladies to the F. A. classes of that Institution.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Caldecott has vacated his appointment in Central India on promotion to the administrative grade in the Indian Medical Service. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Dane will succeed him as civil administrative medical officer in the Central India Agency, and will have his headquarters at Bhopal ; Surgeon-Major Gimlette, Rewah, going to Indore as Residency Surgeon.

There is an increase of nearly 5¼ per cent. in the area under paddy in Lower Burma, all rice-growing districts showing increased cultivation. The crop prospects so far are excellent, as the rains have been very favourable everywhere.

Orders have not yet been received from the Government of India on the subject of the Burmo-Chinese Boundary Commission, so it is not known whether the work will be commenced this season. Until this point is settled the Government of Burma will make no formal recommendation with regard to the "personnel" of the Commission.

The settlement of the boundary dispute between the Kashmir and Poonch States has not yet been completed. The Kashmir State Council has accordingly addressed the Government of India regarding the retention of Captain H. L. Goodenough in his capacity as Boundary Settlement Officer in that State for a short term beyond the six months for which he was originally deputed.

Orders have been issued for the reorganisation of all the regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent in class squadrons and class companies. Each of the four regiments will have one squadron of Sikhs and one of Jats. The 1st and 2nd will have one squadron of Deccani Mahomedans, and the 3rd and 4th one squadron of Hindustani Mahomedans. As regards the infantry regiments, the 1st and 4th will have three companies of Rajputs, three of Deccani Mahomedans and two of Jats. The 3rd and 6th will be similarly composed, but will have Hindustani Mahomedans instead of Deccanis. The 2nd and 5th will have three companies of Rajputs, two of Hindustani Mahomedans and two of Ahirs.

A serious collision—one of many recently—occurred, on Thursday evening, on the E. B. and S. Railway near Dum-Dum. A passenger train with a native driver ran into a goods train, owing, it is alleged, to a flagrant disregard of the signals. Three goods wagons were thrown off the line and one overturned, and the line was blocked for hours. Fortunately no passengers were killed, but many received injuries more or less severe. The matter is under investigation.

The United States battleship Texas has been undergoing a severe trial. She was ordered to proceed to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to be docked, and sail from Hampton Roads on September 25. En route the 12in. guns in both turrets were to be fired across the deck. This had never been done, and Mr. Roosevelt desired to settle at once all doubts that might exist as to the ability of the vessel to resist the severe strain. The Texas's turrets are arranged diagonally with the purpose of enabling the guns to be fired either fore and aft or across the deck. The fore and aft fire has been tried in a measure, but the fear of starting the deck has prevented the cross fire from being attempted. Mr. Roosevelt believed it possible that the proposed test would develop some weakness, but it is desired that the weakness shall be brought to light in order that it may be remedied without loss of time.

Under the heading of "Peace or War !" Colonel Thomas makes a curious suggestion in the *France Militaire*. He has been staying at Montbeliard, a district that suffered in 1870, and there he found all minds turned to the subject of Alsace and Lorraine. Colonel Thomas has himself recently proclaimed that France cannot accept the lost provinces as a present from the German Emperor, whose duty it is to defend them and who could only hand them back to France as a return for her subserviency to German interests. But why not exchange the two provinces for Madagascar ? In alliance with Russia France is in a position to make such an offer to Germany, which would except it readily. Thus would a solid alliance be established between France, Russia, Germany, Spain, and Denmark, and England would learn that she could no longer monopolise the commerce of the world. In short England would be drawn, with Austria and Italy, into the general concert, and if we could not hope for the establishment of perpetual peace, here at least, in the view of Colonel Thomas, would be a pledge of security, permitting some relaxation of the burden borne by continental peoples. And the exchange proposed should imply no abandonment of French possessions in the East.

The foreign community of Yokohama is just now considerably excited over the brutal murder of an English sailor by some unknown Japanese, which occurred early in the morning of the 17th September. The victim, named Thomas Kennedy, who was a sailor on the sailing ship Glenericht, now in port, had been "taking in" the native town with two companions, and while under the influence of liquor, raised a disturbance in a lemonade store. Much confusion prevails as to the subsequent details, but the police state that the men left the store and soon afterward came into collision with a crowd of Japanese. The police arrested two of the foreigners, but the third man Kennedy, who seemed to be the ringleader, ran away, and it must have been while doing so that he was murdered. He was found by the police lying in the road with what afterwards proved to be a fractured skull, and died the same afternoon on board the ship. The fracture was apparently the result of a heavy blow from a club wielded with intent to kill. The inquest is now in progress before the British Vice-Consul sitting as Coroner. The police have made a good many arrests, but no conclusive evidence, calculated to establish the guilt of any particular person, has yet been obtained.

Some interesting operations were carried out in the Thames District the other day. The whole of the defences on the Thames in the neighbourhoood of Gravesend were manned by Royal Artillery, who had to resist a supposed attempt by a hostile flotilla, consisting of two cruisers and three torpedo-boat destroyers, to break through the boom and force a passage up the Thames. The 2nd Bn. Royal Scots, Fus., from Chatham, supported the forts from the land side, and the 2nd Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regt. represented a force landed by the enemy.

The King of Siam travelled by special train from Waterloo to Southampton on Friday, October 1, for the purpose of inspecting the interior alterations which had been made in the Royal yacht since she has been in this country. The visit was also the fulfilment of a promise to the Mayor to visit the town before leaving England. The King and Royal party were entertained to luncheon by the Mayor. Two toasts were given—"The Queen" and "The King of Siam." The Mayor presented the King with a case of spoons representing in facsimile the silver one presented to the town by Queen Anne. The King, in his reply, expressed the hope that his visit to England would tend to a more and more cordial feeling between Siam an England, and that the intercourse between the West and the East would become closer and closer. On Saturday King Chulalonkorn left London on the termination of his visit to this country. At 10-45 His Majesty and his suite left the Siamese Legation in four of the Queen's landaus, each drawn by four fine bays, with postilions and outriders. Lord Bagot, Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. Carrington, Equerry to the Queen, were in attendance on His Majesty, and the party also included the Crown Prince of Siam. The Royal carriages were accompanied by a Captain's escort of the 2nd Life Guards with standard, under Captain Ellison, and reached Victoria Station in time to take the eleven o'clock Continental express, to which special saloons had been attached for the use of the King and his suite. At the station a full guard of honour of the Scots Guards, under the command of Captain Heyworth, was mounted with regimental colours, band, and pipers. As the King's carriage passed into the yard His Majesty was loudly cheered by the assembled crowd, the guard saluting and the band playing the Siamese National Anthem at the same time. Lord Harris, and others conducted His Majesty to the platform, where he shook hands with a number of private friends and the Legation officials, and affectionately kissed his relatives. When the train left the station loud cheers were given by those assembled on the platform and the King stood smiling at the window and acknowledged with evident feeling the hearty character of the farewell greetings. On reaching Dover His Majesty met with a hearty reception. There was a guard of honour of the Seaforth Highlanders and a salute was fired from the Castle. His Majesty left for Calais at twenty minutes past one.

Miss Ellen Terry, who, it must be confessed, has given a great deal of employment to our magazine writers, is the subject of an illustrated article by Miss Grace Cooke, from which the following is an extract :—"The number of people who approach Sir Henry Irving with wonderful ideas and suggestions—at least, they think them wonderful—and who are desirous of showing the amount of talent they possess, is astonishing. Sir Henry says always, "Charming, charming. Go to Miss Terry." And Miss Terry listens with her usual patience and courtesy to all of them. One man was specially amusing. He went to Miss Terry as directed, and announced that he could recite Thomson's "Seasons" simply by facial expression. So the two solemnly sat down opposite to each other, Miss Terry with a book, although she was assured there was no necessity for that—she would be able to follow quite well without words. The man began, and contorted his face into the most fearful expressions, indicative of thunderstorms, sunshine, breezes, &c. Needless to say, Miss Terry could not under- stand without the book.

What becomes of the largesse left by Royal visitors after a stay at a foreign capital ? If the story told by the "Daily Chronicle" this week is to be credited, one may safely conjecture that almost the whole of it goes into the coffers of the publican. When the Czar and Czarina took their departure from Paris last year they handed over 100,000fr. for distribution in alms. After some delay this has been effected by the charity administration of each municipal district, a two franc-piece being handed to every recipient. One of the officials, it is stated, being anxious to discover the use to which the largesse was put, marked all the coins that passed through his hands. He then allowed a short interval to elapse, and sent to the nearest liquor shop for the change of a 1000-franc note. Nearly all the silver which was brought back to him bore the tell-tale scratch !

Dr. Forbes Winslow writes with reference to the account of a lady supposed to have been hypnotised in an omnibus. Ever since the publication and subsequent dramatisation of "Trilby" imaginary hypnotism has become a common form of mental aberration. Many weak-minded individuals allege that they have been hypnotised by some one, or that they are under some person's control. This is a new phase of lunacy, but one unfortunately increasing. It is not possible for a stranger sitting in a public conveyance to be able to exercise that power. It is often remarked by some mentally weak individuals, "Don't look at me, you are hypnotising me." There are, no doubt, many such individuals at large, and the explanation here given seems to be the one to be accepted in the case reported.

"The Kaiser Day by Day." During his recent visit to the Emperor of Austria, William II. is said to have revealed himself in quite a new light. After the State banquet, when the two Sovereigns and a few favoured guests retired to enjoy a quiet cigar, his Majesty is said to have produced a couple of packs of cards—from his helmet ?—and amused the company with conjuring tricks, showing a dexterity which would have done credit to the variety stage. According to another rumour the Emperor William, whilst at Budapest, received by post a letter couched in the following terms :—"Most distinguished Herr Kaiser, I have broken thirty-five plates belonging to my master, and I must pay for them, but I have no money. I implore you to send me a few florins. Thanking you in advance and with respectful greetings to your wife and children, I am, etc., etc." The sender was an unhappy scullion employed at a restaurant in the city. Next day the lad was summoned to the German Consulate where after due inquiry he received five florins, together with a severe warning to be more careful in future of the crockery entrusted to his care. Another version of the latter story is that the applicant had stolen three pence and asked the Emperor to save him from disgrace.

A correspondent of the *Spectator* gives the following snake story, for the accuracy of which he vouches :—In perusing lately some letters in the daily papers on the immunity of certain human beings from the effects of snake-bite, the following authentic story, related to me by the only white spectator of the occurrence, recurs to my memory. A road-party, comprising the usual gang of from fifty to sixty Kafirs, with a white man as superintendent, was employed on the construction of a road in the Tugela Valley, Natal, about thirty or more years ago. In the course of their work they came on a huge stone which it was necessary to remove, but beneath it was the home of a large black mamba, well-known to the neighbouring inhabitants as being old, and therefore very venomous. The mamba is the most deadly of the South African snakes, and the superintendent anticipated some trouble with that rock. He offered a bribe for the snake's skin, and the gang "Wow—d !" and sat down to "bema gwi" take snuff). But a slim youth sauntered forward, and, amid the jeers and protestations of the rest, declared himself as equal to the task. He took from his neck what looked like a bit of shrivelled stick, chewed it, swallowed some of it, spat out the rest on his hands, and proceeded to rub his glistening brown body and limbs all over. Then taking up his stick, and chanting a song of defiance, he advanced with great confidence and swagger to the boulder. There he roused up the mamba, who in great fury at being disturbed, bit him in the lip with great venom. The boy took no notice of the bite, but broke the snake's back with his stick, and, bringing him to his master, asked for the reward, obtaining which, he went back to his work, and the bites of the reptile had no effect on him whatever. No bribe—not even that of a cow (better than any gold in the eyes of a Kaffir)—would induce this native to disclose the secret of this antidote, which, he said, had been handed down in his family for generations. The snake was a very long one, and so old that it had a mane. It is a well-known fact that certain of the Zulus have antidotes for the more deadly snake poisons, which they preserve as a secret within their own families.

NAGPUR NOTES.

Our correspondent writes :—The Church of England Temperance meeting, which was held in the Bishop's School, on Monday evening last, was one of the largest attended for some time. The members' meeting, as usual, opened at 7-30 p.m., when the Rev. C. H. Barlow, the president of the society, administered the pledge of total abstinence to four new members, after which the names of those members who had earned medals but had not received them at the previous meeting, on account of their absence, were called, and those present were awarded their decoration. This closed the business part of the meeting, and the doors were thrown open to the general public for the soiree, the programme opening with a pianoforte solo by Miss Davis. Mrs. Cumberland next gave a song, and was followed by Mr. Carr with a serio-comic. Miss Thornber next sang, and then Mr. Hill treated the gathering to a reading. Miss Stanyon favoured the company with a song. Mr. Dyson next sang, and was followed by Miss Claudius, while Mr. Davis closed the first part of the programme with a well-rendered song. The second part of the programme opened with Mr. Barlow's introduction of Mr. F. Anderson, travelling secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, as the speaker of the evening, after which the latter rose and delivered an excellent address on the ills of intemperance. The next item on the programme was a duet by the Misses Stanyon, which was followed by some more songs by those who had kindly tendered their services during the first part of the programme ; Mr. Risdale also obliging the company with a song. A feature of the evening was the clever performance of Drummer Nicholson, South Lancashire Regiment, on a very small mouth-harmonica. He first rendered a march and then an operatic piece, both of which were got through with wonderful success considering the instrument employed.

The members of the Dramatic Club, belonging to the 26th Field Battery, R. A., stationed at Kamptee, played at the local Assembly Rooms, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, under the patronage of Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. Wynne, A.-D.-C., Commandant of the B. V. R. Rifles. The programme, a particularly full one, consisted of some excellent songs, comic, descriptive, and patriotic, and concluded with a laughable farce, entitled "Don't spoil the piece." One and all of the dramatis personæ did remarkably well, and kept the audience well amused from opening to finish. The orchestra, too, composed of a piano, violin, and cornet, was well conducted. The only regret was insufficient encouragement ; but this did not in any way appear to discourage the players, who certainly did their utmost. There was quite a number of local hits in the course of the concluding piece—"topical taps,"—of which Messrs. Velloz and Cursetjee had a fair proportion not undeservedly. Messrs. Kellnir and Co. provided the buffet, and though they did not do much business owing to the almost empty houses, there was noticeable all the attention, care, and civility which have at all times marked these caterers wherever they have catered.

There has been a very appreciable fall in the prices of food-grains during the week, and what is more, the quantity of grain all round has been of a description by a long way superior to what has been offered in our several local markets for many months past. These cannot but be accepted as unmistakeable signs of approaching better times, not a little to be thankful for. There is yet, however, considerable distress among the poorest classes, and within the past few days the local poor-house and other sources of gratuitous relief have consequently had a run on their resources to a somewhat greater extent than in the previous week. But these fluctuations in numbers may be expected to continue for yet a while ; in fact, quite until the standing crops are harvested and new grain stocked by the shrewd grain dealers against any contingency. But on the whole there seems no cause for further apprehension ; at least none in the immediate future.

The weather during the past few days has been abnormally warm for the time of year, and though the sky has been overcast with threatening dark clouds, no rain to speak of has fallen for quite a fortnight. A few good showers of rain just at present, it is thought, would be beneficial in some directions, as the break which has occurred is considered of sufficient duration, and if continued much longer, is likely to do some injury. The mornings are beginning to be delightfully cool, a welcome reminder that we are slowly drifting into the joyous and healthful winter season.

Hajee Haroon, a Borah dealer of the Sudder Bazaar, who stood charged under section 121 of the Railway Act, with assaulting a brakesman on the local railway platform, while the latter was in the execution of his duty, was found guilty of the offence by Mr. Marten, Assistant Commissioner, and fined Rs. 20. The defence raised by Mr. Heeralall, the accused's pleader, to the effect that the brakesman fell against a carriage and hurt himself, completely broke down, the magistrate failing to see, or rather declining to credit, the plea.

The Civil Surgeon, Dr. J. F. Harris, who has devoted a large portion of his time in closely watching the sanitary state of this city, especially regarding the precautionary measures against the importation of plague, has been in communication with the higher authorities and with our local Government to try and stop the Congress gathering at Amraoti in the cold season. It is to be hoped, in the interest of the humanity and the public of these Provinces and Berars, the authorities will act with prudence and prevent such a meeting, if not we may surely expect something of the fell disease amongst the Congresswallahs, and we will pay the piper. The station is full of fever, and this does not easily yield to the ordinary treatment usually adopted. Some families have started genuine parades in their homes. Pity it is not adopted by everybody, especially when fever is so rife. The rains are not over as yet. We had some smart showers right from Chakoidapur to Kamthi, and here we had a little drizzle last night, but we expect our share by to-morrow.

THE BODH-GAYA TEMPLE.

DECISION OF THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

In reply to the British Indian Association, Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, writes :—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 29th January, 1897, in which the Association pray for the removal of the Japanese image of Buddha from the Burmese rest-house at Bodh-Gaya, on the ground that the presence of the image close to the Bodh-Gaya Temple, which, they assert, has been pronounced by the High Court to be a Hindu temple, is deemed objectionable by a considerable section of the Hindu community.

In reply, I am to say that the representation of the Association has been fully considered by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Commissioner of the Patna Division and the Collector of the Gaya district have been consulted, but that his Honour is unable to accept the contention of the Association that the Temple is a Hindu one. It is altogether incorrect to say that it has been so pronounced by the High Court, as the following passage from the judgment of the Hon. Judges show :—

"It may be conceded that the Mohabodhi Temple which is very ancient and very sacred to Buddhists, was a Buddhist temple ; that although it has been in the possession of Hindu Mohants, it has never been converted into a Hindu temple in the sense that Hindu idols have been enshrined or orthodox Hindu worship carried on there ; and that Buddhist pilgrims have had free access and full liberty to worship in it."

The Government has throughout adopted an attitude of strict impartiality in regard to the temple, and desires to maintain that attitude. While spending, chiefly in the interests of the Buddhists (and also for the sake of antiquarian conservation), large sums on the restoration of the shrine and its precincts and on keeping the rest-house in repair, it has recognised the hereditary position of the Mohant. It has, however, also appointed a Government custodian on its own part to see that the temple is not injured or despoiled. Free access to the temple has always been given to the Buddhists, the Mohant being entitled to receive any offerings made. The particular spot at Bodh-Gaya, which is an object of reverence to Hindu pilgrims, and which they desire to visit, is what is known as the new Bodhi tree. The Government cannot, therefore, admit any claim to treat the temple as a purely Hindu shrine, while it has, at the same time, no desire to interfere with the Mohants' position. The conditions which existed before Mr. Dharmapala brought the Japanese image to Bodh Gaya can still be observed by both parties unless they agree hereafter to any change by amicable arrangement ; and his Honour trusts that they will be observed. The Japanese image can remain in the rest-house without giving rise to any disturbance, and the Mohant will no doubt recognise the duty of checking any disposition on the part of his men to create any trouble.

One of the unfortunate results of last year's scarcity and high prices and this year's famine has been the transfer of an immense amount of land by the impoverished tenants and owners. The full extent of these transactions will not be clearly seen for some time to come. The degree to which the credit and resources of the cultivators and farmers were strained can be realised in the case of the Punjab by the fact that the number of deeds registered affecting sales, mortgages, and conditional sales of agricultural land rose in 1896-97 from barely 3,000 to 7,307, by far the greater proportion of the increase being under the head of conditional sales. This is to some extent satisfactory in that the bumper harvest and good prices anticipated for the next wheat and other crops will enable a good many of the involved landholders to redeem, at all events, partially extricate themselves. It is in the direction of supplying judicious help to preserve them from utter ruin and enabling them to acquire the means of restoring their fortunes that the Charitable Relief Fund will prove of greatest benefit throughout all the famine-stricken districts.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT RATNAGIRI.

A correspondent writes :—The annual prize-distribution of the Kadria School in the Mosque at Ratnagiri took place on Saturday afternoon, last, under the presidency of Mr. M. P. Khareghat, C.S., Sessions Judge. The hall of the mosque was tastefully decorated, and the gay bunting waved gently in the cool evening breeze. Among those present were Mr. A. W. G. Chakrabutty, C.S., 1st Assistant Collector, Ratnagiri ; Mr. L. C. Swift, C.S., 2nd Assistant Collector ; Mrs. Khareghat ; Miss Swift ; Rao B. Wagle, 1st class Sub-Judge ; Rao B. Thakurdas, Assistant Judge, Ratnagiri ; Rao B. Chitnis, B. A., Huzur Deputy Collector ; Rao B. Yennemady, District Deputy Collector ; Rao B. Namjoshi, president of the local Municipality ; Rao Saheb Azgaonkar, Mamledar of Ratnagiri ; Rao S. Joint Sub-Judge, Ratnagiri ; Mr. Rahim Lalla, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Thana ; Mr. Alli Saheb Lalla, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Ratnagiri ; Mr. Rahimtulla Manji ; Mr. Ibrahimkhan, Jailor Pensioner ; Mr. Dawood Lalla ; Mr. Ramkrishna Pinge, Nazer, District Court, Ratnagiri ; Mr. Sidheshwar Phadke ; Dr. Ramchandra Naloveray ; Messrs. Dhapre, Bhate, Padhye, and Joshi, members of the local Bar, and others.

The proceedings were opened by the Head-master of the school, Moulavi Sayad Gulam Jelani, delivering a short speech in Hindustani, and at his request Mr. R. G. Joshi, the drawing master of the Industrial School at Ratnagiri, read the report on the working of the institution, in English. He gave a brief history of the school, which, he said, was established in 1822 by the late Mr. Sayed Abdulkadir, who was the mufti or interpreter of the Mohomedan law in the District Court, Ratnagiri. He devoted himself unsparingly to secure the welfare and well-being of this poor school, purely with the noble object of imparting education among his most illiterate co-religionists. He then thanked the Government of Bombay for patronizing this school by giving an annual grant of Rs. 72 from 1824 to which support it mainly owes its existence for the last 75 years. He then paid a tribute of sincere gratitude to the Anjuman Ahommedia Committee in Bombay for their most benevolently and liberally supporting this institution by awarding numerous substantial prizes every year to the teachers for their well-merited services and to the pupils for their good work at the examinations. He also expressed his most cordial thanks to Mr. Haji Abdul Satar, president of the Anjuman Ahommedia Committee, Mr. Kaji Abdul Kareem, its secretary, and Mr. Sayad Abdul Rahim, the assistant secretary, for their sincere and hearty devotion to the cause of education. He stated that out of some 1,200 boys of all castes and creeds attending all the different schools in Ratnagiri, the number of Mahomedan boys was hardly 50. Whereas their number in this school alone was 117, which is very satisfactory indeed. This is a mixed school containing 88 boys and 29 girls. The number of students having recently increased, it has necessitated the appointment of a new teacher. The school professes to teach the Koran and imparts religious and moral instruction, which forms the principal subject of their education. Along with it are taught also Hindustani, Arabic, and Urdu languages, and Marathi is a recent introduction in the school course. He also appealed to the sympathies of Government and the public to continue their support to this school, which has successfully struggled to exist for the last 75 years, and requested the District Collector and the President of the local Municipality to strengthen the present staff by sanctioning an additional assistant master competent to teach Hindustani and Marathi. He also stated that the school acknowledged with sincere gratitude the liberal contributions from Mr. M.P. Khareghat, C.S., Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri ; Mr. J. E. Penton, the Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri ; Mr. A. W. G. Chakrabutty, C. S.; Mr. L. C. Swift, C.S.; Rao B. Thakurdass, Assistant Judge, Ratnagiri ; Sir J. M. Campbell, C.S., Collector of Bombay ; Mr. M. T. Jackson, C.S., Under-Secretary to Bombay Government ; Mr. Mahomed Hussun, Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay ; Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor, J. P. ; and Mr. Mahomed Hasan Mukba, of Bombay. He concluded the report by thanking all the ladies and gentlemen for their having condescended to honour the institution with their presence.

Then followed recitations by boys and girls of the school in Urdu and Hindustani, and the prizes were distributed to the teachers and the boys by the president, who made an impressive speech, thanking the Anjuman Ahommedia Committee for their liberal patronage to the school, and eulogised the Head-master, Moulvi Sayad Gulam Jelani, and the two assistant masters, Munshi Sayad Kamrudin and Munshi Sayad Mahomed, and the treasurer of the committee, Mr. Sayad Abdulkadir, for their zeal and interest with which they have reared up the institution. Pan-sopari, attar, gulab, etc., were distributed, and after a hearty vote of thanks to the president the gathering dispersed.

SURAT NEWS.

Our Surat correspondent, writing under date October 23rd, says :—His Excellency's solicitude for us in our misfortunes never became more apparent to the people than on Monday last, when Lord Sandhurst came down personally to ascertain for himself the actual situation. It was his Excellency's second visit to this historic city of Gujerat, and the people of Surat whom he addressed on the subject of plague measures, at the Municipal Hall, were struck with amazement at his care-worn appearance. It was apparent that toils of office had sat heavily upon him within the last three years. His visit has not been without avail. House-to-house visitation by Municipal Commissioners, which had ceased for obvious reasons, has again been brought into force since Thursday last, at his recommendation. For the present, search parties for only three out of twelve wards of the city have been organised, possibly because of the paucity of men ready to co-operate with the authorities in a truly honest and conscientious spirit. For the first ward, Nanpura, three search parties have been formed : (1) Mr. Moore, (search officer) and Mr. Burjorji N. Vakil (native gentleman) ; (2) Sessions Judge Mr. Walker and Khan Bahadur Cooverji Kawasjee ; (3) Mr. Ardeshir M. Gandhi, (Inspector of Vaccination and Sanitation), and Mr. Ishvardas J. Store. Three parties each for Begumpura and Salabatpura are formed of the undermentioned gentlemen :—(1) Mr. Seddon, of the Survey Department, and Mr. Dawoodbhai E. Kurva ; (2) P. J. Mead, Assistant Collector, and K. B. Dr. Dossabhai Pestonji ; (3) Mr. Jervis, Principal, Mission High School, and Rao Bahadur Pranlal, H., District Deputy Collector ; (4) Mr. H. M. Judge, Assistant Collector of Customs, and Sheikh Bahadur Buxoomia; (5) Mr. Page, of the Bombay Bank, and Rao Bahadur Mukandrae Maniras ; (6) Khan Bahadur Sorabji R. Master, and Mr. G. G. Shastri, Deputy Educational Inspector. Each party is accompanied by two police sepoys and one mounted policeman, the hours of work being fixed from 7-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. Search parties at the latter wards were able to detect 11 plague patients on Thursday and Friday. But it is feared that these search parties will not be able to do much, though so well-organised, without sufficient police aid. Like other departments, the police, too, is greatly undermanned, and the people are bent upon the concealment of plague patients by every possible means. It is generally thought that house-to-house visitation, conducted without strict police or military surveillance of the localities to be examined, is sheer waste of time and energy. Mr. Moore has ordered to vacate certain badly infected portions of the town. People of Navapura, Golvad—a veritable sore-spot,—Kantari Sheri, and Muncherpura, also Bhula Modi's chuckla, Chhipa Sheri, and Begumpura Golvad were ordered to vacate their houses and live in camps near Navagaon and Delhi Darvaza in open fields by erecting sheds of their own, building materials being provided by the Municipality free of any charge. Evacuation of infected localities is considered to be a desirable step, and Mr. Moore, under the advice of Drs. Nariman and Dyson, wishes to give it a trial. This will relieve overpopulation of localities whose very filthiness makes them a sure and constant menace to the health of the people dwelling there. The order for evacuation is also issued this day by the Collector for a portion of the Nanpura ward. It is the big Nanpura bazaar, containing about 150 shops and houses. Two rows of houses, &c., in this bazaar, leading from the Nanpura police chowkey as far as Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hospital, are ordered to vacate till the evening of Monday next, the 25th instant. People here are ordered to remove to the Majura Bhagal gates. Mr. Moore visited the Hindu Hospital to-day, where accommodation was found insufficent to provide room to the increasing number of patients daily admitted there for treatment. About one hundred patients are there already. Further sheds for plague patients as also separate accommodation for patients in a convalescent stage are a bad want, and Mr. Moore has asked the Committee to see to that without delay. Rs. 5,161 is already collected, and the wealthy Bombay Hindus may be approached for further pecuniary help, since the amount hitherto collected is insufficient to meet the increasing requirements. Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit has with his usual magnanimity sent in a handsome contribution of Rs. 350 to Mr. J. S. Sethna, Joint Honorary Secretary of the Parsee Plague Hospital, which is opened for the benefit of this community. Arrangements are in progress to open a similar hospital for the Mahomedan community at the instance of Buxee Sadrudinkhan. But it is surprising to note that the Mussalmans here enjoy total immunity from plague, a circumstance as peculiarly strange as it is inexplicable. The following are the official plague returns for the week :—

	No. of Plague cases.	No. of deaths.	Total mortality from all causes.	Total of last year.
17th October	3	3	64	9
18th "	3	3	52	6
19th "	8	6	52	13
20th "	9	5	66	15
21st "	7	5	43	7
22nd "	25	6	54	7
Total......	55	[illegible]	[illegible]	57

THE LATE DR. WILSON ON MAHRATTA SEDITION.

On the conclusion of the great Baroda State trials in 1875, the Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, through his Private Secretary, the present Lord Cromer, wrote to Dr. Wilson, the veteran missionary of Bombay, asking his opinion of the impression made on the natives by the proceedings. Dr. Wilson wrote a long reply, which was personally acknowledged by Lord Northbrook, and in the course of it made remarks on the subtle and unscrupulous ambition of the Mahratta Brahmans, which says the *Englishman* resurrects them, could not have been more appropriately correct had they been written during the last few months.

We subjoin Major Baring's letter and that portion of Dr. Wilson's reply which described the Maratha machinations. The entire letter will be found in Dr. George Smith's "Life" of the Missionary :—

Government House, Simla, June 19, 1875.

My dear Dr. Wilson,—Lord Northbrook has desired me to ask you whether you would be so kind as to let him know your impressions as to the effect of recent Baroda events on the minds of the Natives. During the progress of the trial and subsequent proceedings there was naturally a good deal of excitement, and not a few erroneous impressions as to matters of *fact* got abroad. But this time things have begun to settle down. The truth must be pretty generally known, and opinion is probably beginning to assume its ultimate form. The present, therefore, seems a fitting time to enquire what effect for good or evil the general policy of Government has produced on the Native mind.

The only two main sources of information in our possession are of course official reports and the utterances of the Press. The former are, I have every reason to believe, good and trustworthy as far as they go, but it is obvious that there are many sources of information which are more or less closed to those who occupy an official position. As to the latter—the Press—it is very difficult to judge of the degree of importance which is to be attached to the opinions of any particular journal, European or Native.

The opinion of one occupying your position, with large experience of the country and peculiar opportunities of mixing with all classes, would, I need hardly say, be very valuable, and Lord Northbrook hopes that you will be willing to express your views to him with complete freedom.

Believe me, yours very truly.
(Signed) Evelyn Baring.

Malabar Hill, Bombay, 3rd August, 1875.

Dear Sir,—The vigorous measures which were adopted by the Government of India to bring the Gaikwar to trial for the heinous crime of which he was suspected had, notwithstanding the circumstances above alluded to, a stunning effect upon the Mahrattas, many of them throughout the country fearing that he would be found guilty. I have the strongest belief that the Gaikwar had his agents soon at work in this emergency. The tone of many of the Native papers was at once changed for the worse, and many of the educated Natives, particularly at Poona, held defiant meetings, at which it was alleged that the British Government had no right to put on his trial an independent prince, as they termed the Gaikwar (forgetful of the subordinate position of his ancestors even in the Mahratta empire. The appointment of two princes of high status in India and a famous administrator to sit in commission for taking and recording evidence, formed for the time being a quietus to some proud spirits ; but anon the flame of discontent again burst forth, and indignation was felt that any Mahratta princes should sanction the principle of sitting in a quas court for the trial of their peers. Their last "dodge" was that of getting up a loud protestation of the actual innocence of the Gaikwar, while he and his case were sub judice. Never since I came to this country, upwards of forty-six years ago, have I felt so ashamed and grieved because of our educational proteges, for whom a parental Government has done and is doing so much, devoting their talents and energies, in a spirit of marked ingratitude to the worst of purposes.

And yet the affair is to my mind perfectly intelligible. It has long been the ambition of the Mahratta Brahmans to assume the direction of the Mahratta power. This is obvious from the usurpation of the Brahman Peshwas, who, with the Putwardhans and Ratias and other Brahmanical warriors, made state prisoners and ciphers of the Rajas of Satara and their Mahratta nobles, as so well brought out in Grant-Duff's History, and the condensed notices of it by Mr. Elphinstone, Sir John Malcolm, Sir Bartle Frere, and others. The yong men to whom I now refer, and the partisans whom they have succeeded in acquiring, do not intend rebellion at present, but their object is to depreciate the Paramount Power by plausible misrepresentations, to promote a spirit of discontent among the peoples, which may employ them at present and eventually turn the course of events in the direction of their final aspirations. Their consciousness of the depravities of Baroda made them really fear the absorption of that State. Its preservation, under happily devised arrangements, I verily belive is to many of them, in a certain sense, a disappointment. Their business of grievance-mongering has had a termination sooner than they expected. They form the same party who go about the country poisoning the minds of the peasantry and who make them dissatisfied with the terms of their holdings, notwithstanding their visible progress in social prosperity, in the extension of their fields, in the improvement of their dwellings, utensils, and clothing. Many of them I know to be a disappointment and a grief to their aged connections. A worthy old Brahman when speaking of them to me lately said, with tears running down his cheeks," They have become ashamed of their parents and abandon them, betaking themselves to vicious courses ; what they may ere long do no man can tell ! " In connection with them, I would observe in passing that we have a portion of educated youths of a very different spirit from theirs. At the same time we must have a thorough revision of the educational system. We must give useful instruction to the masses, that they may not be the dupes of the designing ; and leave particular classes, hitherto too highly favoured, to work their way upwards by their own merits. It has been rightly said of Scotland that there is a pathway to the Universities from every parish in the land ; but the youths going to these universities have generally to pay for their own education.

I am my dear Major Baring with the greatest respect for his Excellency the Viceroy,

Yours truly, (Sd) John Wilson.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY.
THE 25TH OF OCTOBER, 1897.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Akola, Secunderabad and Masulipatam, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution is somewhat irregular and pressure is nearly uniform. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Allahabad. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess at Cuddapah, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and the minimum similarly so at Negapatam, Madras, Cuddapah, Sholapur, Poona, and Malegaon. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Cuddapah and the lowest 49° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at Sholapur, Bombay, Malegaon and Akola. Light showers have fallen at Mangalore and a few drops at Cochin. Local rain is likely on the Malabar Coast and in the Bombay Presidency.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

Monday :—The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly in Upper Burma, risen briskly to rapidly in Arakan, Lower Bengal and north-east of the Peninsula. These changes are due to the movements of the Bay storm which has crossed the Chitagong coast, and advanced quickly eastward into Upper Burma. In other parts of the country the changes are slight and the general conditions of pressure are unchanged. Winds are westerly down the Gangetic Plain and across Bengal, while they are southerly in Burma and easterly in Assam. Elsewhere the directions vary considerably. The force is generally light to moderate. Mean temperature has fallen at the majority of stations, and the heat has been less than usual over the greater part of Northern India, though greater than usual in the Peninsula. The highest maximum was again one hundred degrees at Tinnevelly. Nine and a-half inches of rain has fallen at Chittagong and one and one-third inch at Kendat, while light showers have been received in Central Burma and Assam, and one or two places in the Peninsula.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th October, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... inches	29·838
Temperature of the Air .... degrees	82·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	75·9
Relative humidity of Air........	0·800
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)........	4·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day .... degrees	86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)	79·0
General Directions of wind*	WSW, NNW, WNW, W, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* .... miles	162

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

GREAT grief is felt at the death of Duke Frederick William of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Baron von Sterneck, on behalf of the Austrian Navy, telegraphed his condolence to Admiral Tirpitz, saying that the commander and men of the boat had set a shining example of heroism, losing their lives for Emperor and Empire. In his reply Admiral Tirpitz remarked that such sympathy "strengthens the bonds of comradeship which unite both navies in joy and sorrow." A similar interchange of messages passed between Vice-Admiral Tyrtoff on behalf of the Russian Navy, and Admiral Tirpitz, and the French naval attache at Berlin visited the admiral to express the sympathy of President Faure and M. Hanotaux. In the British Navy very great regret is felt at the lamentable mishap by which Germany has been deprived of a gallant and promising officer. It is said that the unfortunate boat turned turtle and kept afloat for an hour. Her position has been discovered.

The writer calling himself Jean de la Poulaine, who made such wild statements concerning the professional capacity of British naval officers, has returned thereto in the *Marine Francaise*, which wisely prints his comments under the heading, "Tribune Ouverte," not thus committing itself to his errors. The new attack is due to the appearance of an article by Admiral de Jaceguay, of the Brazilian Navy, in the *Revista Maritima Brazileira*, who has not been convinced by the arguments, and still respects our system. As we have before remarked, it is strange to find a professed Frenchman feeling it "his duty," for our benefit, to instruct us as to our failings. We have, however, from the internal evidence of the articles, come to the conclusion that the French nationality is assumed as a disguise by an Englishman, who does not shrink from heaping obloquy upon the British Navy. The new article adds absolutely nothing to its predecessors. The statements are merely repeated in verbose fashion, with various excursions into the regions of science and political economy, and the evidence, where any is adduced, is the same. We shall, therefore, be content to chronicle the appearance of the article. What more could we do with a writer who reiterates a statement that our officers are the most incompetent in Europe, declares, in the face of fact, that no English critic has denied the statement because it is notoriously true, and adds the patent absurdity that our ships of almost all classes are inferior to those of other Powers?

The large armoured cruiser built under the name of Ersatz Leipzig at Kiel was launched last Saturday and received the name of Furst Bismarck. The cruiser displaces 10,650 tons and is 393 ft. 8in. long, with 67ft. 9 in. beam and 26ft. draught. She has a complete armour-belt of 7·8in. Harvey steel, with a depth of 7ft. 6in., the same thickness of steel upon the gun turrets, and deck with a maximum thickness of 3in., and a splinter proof deck below. The armament consists of four 9·4in. quick-firers, twelve of 5·9in. in smaller turrets, ten of 2·9in. with shields, ten of 1·4in., and eight machine guns, besides six torpedo-tubes, of which five submerged. Engines of 14,000 horse-power, driving three screws, are to give a speed of nineteen knots. Prince Bismarck could not himself be present at the launch, but was congratulated by the Emperor, and was represented by his son, Count William Bismarck, Countess William, and Count Rantzau, who were received with a guard of honour. The principal officers of state were present at the launch, and Admiral Tirpitz, after the German custom, apostrophised the cruser:—"By command of the Emperor, proud ship, thou shalt bear the name of the greatest statesman of our century, the name which is indissolubly associated with the re-establishment of the German Empire. At the sound of that name and at the sight of thee, the hearts of all Germans, even in distant lands beyond the seas, will beat higher. But in an especial degree the German Navy, which feels, as scarcely any other portion of the German nation, the difference between the past and the present, is grateful with all its heart that it is privileged to carry over the oceans thy proud name in steel and iron. The legacy of a great epoch shall be kept alive in thee and shall steel thy strength and courage like that of thy great namesake for unwearying endeavour in purposeful toil. Glide forth, therefore, into thine element, attended by the cry which makes the hearts of all Germans beat higher in prosperity as in adversity—'The Kaiser! Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!'" Then, amid the cheers of the assembly, the Countess William Bismarck, breaking a bottle of sparkling hock on the side of the vessel, christened it with the words, "In the name of the Emperor, I christen thee 'Furst Bismarck.'"

We have lately referred in some detail to the German shipbuilding proposals, which have been brought under fresh discussion by the effort made to win Prince Bismarck over to the side of the Government on this matter. The semi-official organs are beginning to devote their endeavours to persuade the people that the naval demands are, after all, likely to be small. The exact details of the scheme have not been divulged, but it is understood that the standard of strength adopted by Admiral Stosch has been accepted as the basis of the scheme. According to the *Kolnische Zeitung* the appointment of Admiral Tirpitz is a guarantee of moderation. The *Berliner Politischen Nachrichten* says it is wholly incorrect to ascribe extravagant proposals to the Emperor. The *Weidentsche Zeitung* discusses our recent article at length, agreeing with its general purpose, but pointing out that the Government is not likely to lay preponderant stress upon the matter of cruisers. What we said in effect was that cruisers would occupy a larger place than hitherto, and would be put forward in reference to commerce protection. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says that the principle of uniformity in type of battleships has now been adopted, and has necessitated the abandonment of constructions of the Seigfried class. The type will have a standard displacement of about 12,000 tons, suitable to the conditions imposed by the Baltic Canal. As for the number of ships to be laid down, the *Kolnische Zeitung* observes, "We can build only as much as we are able to digest." The supply of men and the necessities of reconstruction must always be taken into consideration. It is, therefore, anticipated that, taking the years from 1898 to 1905, the demands of the Admiralty will not exceed 50,000,000 marks in the first year and a little over 60,000,000 marks in the remaining years. In addition to this there will probably be an annual demand for something like 1,000,000 marks of additional ordinary expenditure for increasing the personnel of the Navy.

The difficulties that have arisen between Japan and the United States concerning the Hawaiian Islands are leading to energetic action on both sides. The American authorities have no doubt that Japan is sending troops to the islands, in order to be ready, on a favourable opportunity, to overthrow the Government. At the end of last week the gunboat Wheeling left Mare Island, California, for Hawaii, and the Philadelphia will be in Californian waters about October 8, ready for departure, in case the Japanese cruiser Naniwa should have left for Honolulu. The Baltimore is also to leave for the islands, and it is proposed to keep the Oregon at San Francisco ready to leave at an hour's notice. Meanwhile the Cuban difficulty is not without its dangers, and may yet lead to serious complications. A contemporary has published an interview with the Spanish naval attache, who is represented as holding a decisive attitude on the situation. He does not consider the United States formidable at sea, remarking that many of their vessels are not up to the requirements of war, which is the case also, he admits, with some Spanish vessels:—"We have one battleship of 10,000 tons and three of 7,500 tons, armed and armoured like British vessels of the same class. We have one 9,000-ton cruiser, the Carlos V., two of 5,000, and one of 6,000 tons, besides three torpedo destroyers. We have besides, in course of construction, three ironclads of 7,500 tons, two of 6,500, and one of 5,000 tons; three torpedo gunboats of 900 tons and four torpedo-boats of 500 tons. Four of the ironclads are nearly completed. There is a torpedo fleet for the defence of the Spanish coast; cruisers and torpedo gunboats for the defence of the Philippine Islands, while the coast of Cuba is protected by cruisers and a torpedo-boat flotilla." But the attache does not believe in the existence of a definite plan of operations. As to naval bases on the other side of the Atlantic, with the exception of Porto Rico, Spain would have to depend upon the good will of neutrals for the coaling and refitting of vessels.

The infantry instructor of the German military mission, Marshal Kamphoe oner Pacha, has concluded a fresh three years engagement in the service of the Turkish, Government with an increase of salary of 50 per cent.

A recent discussion regarding weapons used by the German cavalry has occupied the attention of various ...ench military journals, and an impression obtains ... arm of the Service should be equipped with ... type of revolver. The sword was the chief cavalry weapon during the wars of the First Empire; in the American Civil War, however, it yielded in importance to the revolver, the service performed by which was, in the hands of the American cavalry, undoubtedly greater than could have been rendered by the sword alone. There is now a general agreement in expert opinion that the sword experimentally in use by the German cavalry is too short, and that firearms are essential to the most efficient use of mounted troops. The present position of the carbine upon the saddle has also been condemned as causing sores on the horse. It is suggested that the recent employment of the lance by cuirassiers, dragoons, and hussars should be abandoned, this arm being cumbersome in field operations, and that it should, as in the war of 1870, be used solely by uhlans.

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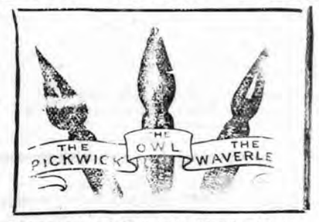
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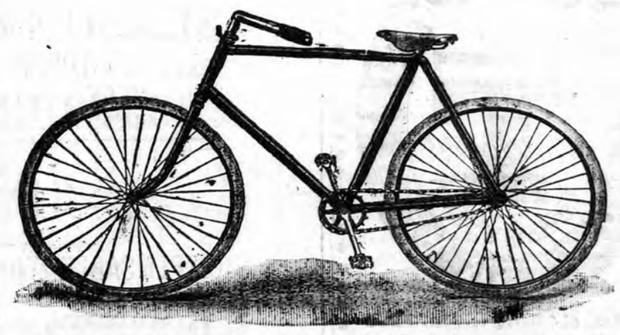
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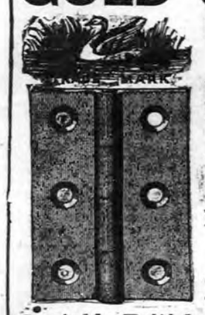
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